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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Suffering France!

VERGING ON ANARCHY!

Late From Paris!

THE CONTINUED PREPARATION

To Resist Besiegers!

RUMORS ABOUT METZ!

Germans in Possession!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

DEFEATED, DISTRACTED, DEMORALIZED FRANCE.

LONDON, November 2.—A deputation of two thousand persons called upon Gambetta yesterday to petition for the organization of the scattered forces now operating independently in the various departments. Gambetta answered that the salvation of the people was in their own hands: the government could not even supply them with arms.

The authorities ascribe the loss of Dijon to the incompetency of Garibaldi's Sardinian officers and their crude organization which relieved the regular French forces at the moment when the latter were most needed.

The *Moniteur* complains of the inactivity of the army of the Loire, which, it says, now numbers nearly one hundred thousand men.

Latest advices from Paris represent that the ardor of the people is unabated. No doubts of the ability to hold out for weeks are expressed. The fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last until December 15th, and salted provisions five weeks longer. The stores were [illegible] distributed on the 25th ult., and a riot occurred in the market of the Arrondissement des Batiquolles. The population rushed into the market en masse, clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was suppressed without serious difficulty.

The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevoie, Meudon and Bagneux.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Geographical names are being substituted for French in the province of Alsace.

Gambetta's proclamations and circulars are bitterly condemned in France.

Mazzini has gone to Tours.

The escape of Paul Cassagnac from the Prussians and his arrival at Vienna are confirmed.

The Landwehr doing duty with the army at Metz will be disbanded and sent home.

The railroad bridge between Strasburg and Kehl has been repaired.

The Germans deny the French reports of victory at Mont Baleard, asserting that there are no German troops in that vicinity.

Wooden tents have been sent to the army before Paris.

The Government at Tours has accepted Bourbaki's resignation.

It is said Garibaldi's expedition is paralyzed by the jealousy of French officers.

The Bavarian Government has been instructed to discontinue sending reinforcements to the army around Paris.

Empress Eugenie left Wilhelmshohe yesterday. She travels entirely incognito.

The Duchess of Hamilton and Princess of Monaco were among the visitors at Wilhelmshohe on Tuesday. M. Pietrie, who had left Cassel, was recalled by telegraph.

Refugees from Paris say the Parisians are really greatly discouraged at the state of anarchy into which the war has thrown the country, and they long for any event that will bring the evil to an end.

LATER ADVICES FROM PARIS.

The following advices from Paris to October 28th have been received:

The Government has decided that in future the decoration of the Legion of Honor be conferred only for distinguished military services.

A credit of 40,000 francs is accounted for at the Postoffice Department by balloons constructed for postal service. M. Duprey de Lorne is charged with the direction of the work for making balloons.

All Englishmen and Americans were to have left Paris on the 28th. Orders had been given at the British Embassy to place all documents and valuables in cellars.

The journals of Paris announce that the Bavarian prisoners captured in encounters with investing forces were found to have explosive balls in their possession. The fact was duly witnessed for the purpose of calling it to the attention of the civilized world.

[N. Y. World Cable Special.]

THE GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK ON THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS.

LONDON, November 2.—A telegram from Versailles furnishes details of preparations made by the Prussians for an attack on the forts around Paris, which are as follows:

The besiegers possess one hundred and eighty guns, mounted on field carriages and not on platforms behind their earthworks. These carriages have elevations for guns to an angle of forty-five degrees. The heaviest of these guns throw 70 pound shells, whilst many others throw 12 pound projectiles. They have besides two mortars throwing 200 pound shells. The range of the batteries at St. Cloud, Bougival and Garches is from three to five kilometres and can reach as far as the west and southwest curtains of Mont Valerien. The range of those at Meudon, the Bois De Meudon and Clamart is from four to five kilometres, and will reach forts Issy, Vanves and [illegible]. There are no German troops on the peninsula of Gennevilliers, which is wholly occupied by the French, who have completed their strong works at Courbevoie, Colombes and Gennevilliers by filling the gap between Mt. Valerian and St. Denis.

The nearest German works to these posts are at Houilles, Chatou and Carrieres St. Denis. Between Mt. Valerian and the fort of Issy the French have completed, armed and are occupying five new strong works at Mole Morte, Boulogne, Tillancourt, Pont du Jour and Meudon. All the French forts are armed with 6, 7½, 9 and 24½ inch guns, ranging from 7,000 to 9,000 yards and throwing from 75 to 250 pound shells. The Prussian batteries at Clamart and Meudon are subject to a double line of fire from the French forts. The weight and range of French guns are greater than those of any batteries the Prussians have yet planted.

[N. Y. World Special.]

[illegible] CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, November 2.—The Cabinet Council to-day resolved to grant a pardon to O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian prisoners.

It was also stated in council that the surrender of Metz was the result of an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck in favor of Napoleon, but that the Empress refused to assent to the intrigue, and had gone to Wilhelmshohe to protest against it.

In regard to Thiers' negotiations a long discussion occurred, resulting in a determination to urge Prussia to consent to an armistice, without insisting on the recognition of the principle of cession of territory by France as a prerequisite.

REPORTED TROUBLE AT METZ. THE GARRISON REPUDIATING THE CAPITULATION.

A special dispatch from Brussels says Metz is still inaccessible. No one has been allowed to enter. The *Echo De Luxembourg* and *Echo Du Nord* assert that the garrison refused to recognize the capitulation and encounters with the German garrison are taking place.

All the French Marshals and Generals have been ordered by King William, at the request of Napoleon, to report at Cassel without delay.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

STATEMENT OF RELEASED AMERICANS.

LONDON, November 3.—Commander Felino E. Woodworth, of San Francisco, reports much suffering among the poor in Paris. Up to the 25th their short allowance of fresh meat, which is of bad quality through want of proper fodder, was severely felt. Sickness is rapidly increasing, taking epidemic forms. Mr. Kane reports that among those remaining in Paris [illegible] Townsend, of Chicago. Sheppard, of Cincinnati, [illegible] and wife. Mr. Dreyer, [illegible] Brothers & Co. and Harry [illegible] the largest party.

cavalry passed to-day near Genlis, where we were yesterday reconnoitering. We hold our position. Numerous Italians, especially Genoese, are arriving.

FROM FRANCE.

NEWS FROM PARIS—DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE TO DEFEND—CONTINUED PREPARATIONS OF THE BESIEGED AND BESIEGERS—STATE OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

TOURS, November 2.—News received from Paris to October 29th states the people were strong in their determination to defend the city to the last. Great numbers of new enrollments in the National Guard were made in order to strengthen the defense of the fortifications. The private subscriptions for cannon to be placed upon the works had already reached a sufficient amount to purchase one thousand pieces, which were being rapidly made at the various works. It was estimated the fresh and salt meats would subsist the city until the end of January. The journals assert that bread will not be dealt out in rations until the first or second of January, the supply on hand being ample.

The work on the fortifications is progressing actively in the direction of Bagneaux. In spite of the determined opposition of the enemy, a large redan is in course of construction there, which is expected to add largely to the defensive strength of that line.

The Prussians are constructing heavy batteries near Vezon before Courbevode, and at Bas Meudon. They have also planted heavy artillery at Comessy Le Roi.

On the 27th General Trochu received dispatches from Tours, dated 27th.

PETITION FOR A LEVY EN MASSE.

TOURS, November 2.—Deputations which called upon Gambetta last night were authorized representatives of political reunions throughout the country. They were accompanied by several thousand sympathizers with their object, which was to present to the Government resolutions asking a levy *en masse* and the appointment of a commander, and for departments to be charged with hastening a popular rising.

Gambetta addressed the deputation, urging it were better for Frenchmen to determine to conquer or die. The Republic cannot fail if the people will that it shall stand. The Government has bent its every energy to the task of defence. Efforts have been made and are still being made to procure arms and munitions, but the people must assist the Government in this as in other efforts. They must be self-reliant, and must not expect the Government to surmount obstacles which they themselves might remove. All must unite in saving the nation.

It is reported the formal siege of Neuf Briesach has commenced.

PRIZE COURT—LOAN SUBSCRIPTION.

TOURS, November 2.—The Government has established a prize court at Havre.

The citizens of Havre have subscribed 2,000,000 francs to the new national loan.

LATER FROM PARIS.

The Government at Tours is in receipt of advices from Paris to October 28th. The Prussians had been dislodged from several positions after hard fighting, and the Parisians hold these points and were fortifying.

The principal cannon foundry of the city, which is capable of turning out ten guns per day, completed iron clad locomotives, armed with heavy ordnance. The same establishment was busily employed in the manufacture of Chassepots and light artillery. The National Guard has received thirty-six new field pieces.

The *Electeur* says the Prussian siege guns are before the city, and Paris may be bombarded any moment.

Rumors of the capitulation of Bazaine were circulated in Paris on the 27th ult. and created intense agitation. *Le Combat*, Felix Pejat's newspaper, charged the Government with knowing the fact and withholding it from the public. The citizens became incensed and destroyed all the copies of Pejat's journal they could find and sought to arrest the editor.

The *Journal Officiel* published an indignant denial, the government not deeming it possible that Bazaine could betray his trust.

Flourens and Blanqui failed to secure reelection as officers of battalions of the National Guard, which they had commanded for more than a month. The journals deem this proof of the intention of the Parisians to maintain order.

Gen. Trochu received 20,000 francs as a voluntary contribution from certain citizens for equipment of a battery.

Subscribers to the national loan were numerous. 750,000,000 had been paid of the portion due October 21st.

There was sufficient saltpeter in the catacombs to make powder for six months.

At the Comedie Francais matinees were given to raise funds for the wounded. Concerts were also being held for the same purpose, which the public patronize liberally.

All the advices from Paris conclude with the statement that the utmost determination prevailed and defence will certainly be obstinately prolonged.

GARIBALDI'S OPERATIONS.

Garibaldi's headquarters are at Affanges. In the encounter with the enemy at Bessuen he captured over 1,000 prisoners.

The province of Jura is now free from the presence of Prussians, who are going northward, closely followed by the French. The loss of Dijon was due to the tardy arrival of French artillery.

THIERS REFUSED TO GO TO VERSAILLES.

It is reported Thiers refused to go to Versaille, insisting on visiting Paris first and then returning to the Prussian headquarters.

ESQUIROS RESIGNS.

Esquiros tendered his resignation of the command of Marseilles, which the government accepted.

THE METZ CAPITULATION.

Extraordinary rumors continue to circulate concerning the capitulation of Metz.

Nothing official has been received from the army of the Loire.

APPEALS FOR ENERGETIC DEFENSE.

TOURS, November 2—*Evening*.—Addresses to the Government demanding the energetic prosecution of the war continue to pour in from all parts of the country.

At Marseilles Del Pech, the Mayor, gave in his resignation in order to be free to enlist in the ranks, and he declared the women may call cowards now all able-bodied men who do not join the army.

Alphonse Gant was appointed administrator of the government at Marseilles in place of Esquiros.

The *Moniteur* acknowledges the receipt by Gambetta of a sum of money from French residents of San Francisco.

STILL LATER FROM PARIS.

Advices from Paris are to the 29th inst. Two hundred breech loading cannon have been constructed and presented to the Government by private citizens.

The *Moniteur* of Paris, notices as proof of the humanity of the French the fact that the Prussian wounded who died in French ambulance hospitals were followed to the grave by French soldiers.

The publication of the *Journal Officiel* will be suspended and an official bulletin published instead.

A corps of artillery has been organized at Paris, which will be armed with mitrailleuse, raised by subscription and presented to the Government.

FROM GERMANY.

FROM THE BESIEGERS CAMP.

VERSAILLES, November 1, *via* LONDON, November 2.—The loss of the second division of infantry guard on the 3 th was thirty-four officers and four hundred and forty-nine men.

Fort Mt. Valerien fired actively last evening and this morning, but without doing any damage whatever.

Thiers reports nothing new from Paris.

The outposts of Gen. Werder's command encountered the French near Gray on the 27th ult, two days before the occupation of Dijon, and repulsed them at all points, taking fifteen officers and five hundred men prisoners.

FRENCH PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO GERMANY.

SAARBRUCK, November 2.—Four trains with prisoners arrived here Sunday and Monday. Seventy thousand prisoners are expected to pass through Saar Louis and eighty-five thousand are now on route to Treves. Marshal Bazaine, accompanied by Col. Villitte and eight other officers, arrived here on Monday and put up at the Hotel du Nord. Prince Murat, with seventy-eight French officers, arrived last night. All resumed their journey during the night. Marshals Canrobert and Le Boeuf are with the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe.

The Prussians opened fire from their heavy guns on New Breisach and fort Nordier at half past seven this morning.

[New York Herald Special.]

METZ ENTIRELY OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

SAARBRUCK, Oct. 31.—Metz is entirely occupied by Prussians. The conduct of the inhabitants toward the soldiers is good. A strong Prussian party exists in the town. Proclamations were issued yesterday and today to the French soldiers and inhabitants, commanding soldiers who had not surrendered to do so within twenty-four hours or be arrested and treated by martial law, and exhorting the inhabitants to submit quietly to Prussian occupation and not molest the soldiers, and forbidding the assembling of more than ten persons in the streets; promising that the property of private individuals shall be respected and ordering the inhabitants to surrender all arms and ammunition. Death is declared the penalty for infringement of these orders. Food [illegible] ning to arrive:

[illegible] NING METZ.

[illegible] ning.—The delay [illegible] iven rise to [illegible] ubtable [illegible] for [illegible]

antee the safety, independence and support of the Pope.

THE EXPORT OF WAR MUNITIONS.

The paltry assertion of Lord Granville that the export of arms and munitions of war to France was more carried on in America than England, while no protests had been addressed to Washington, was met on the German side with the argument that the German Government believed the national feeling of the Germans in America, where they form a large portion of the population and are an influential political element, will urge the United States Government to prevent by all possible means the giving of support to France which would lead to increased sacrifices of their countrymen and prolong the slaughter.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

ONE OF THE CAMBRIA'S VICTIMS.

LONDON, November 2.—A corpse of a female in jacket and red flannel skirt, and wearing gold earrings and necklace, supposed to be a victim of the Cambria disaster, was washed ashore at Rathlin Island two days ago.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 2.—Last night while a political meeting was being held in this city, the floor of the building gave way. Many persons were injured. The extent of the disaster is not known.

ITALY.

BRUSSELS, November 2.—Italy has been formally notified that Austria will not interfere in the Roman questions. She suggests, however, that a conference of the Powers be asked to adjust guarantees which Italy shall offer to the Pope.

FLORENCE, November 2.—King Victor Emanuel is expected here this evening. He will go to Rome about the 15th. The Barbisini Palace is now proposed as his residence.

MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, Nov. 2—The steamer Ottawa, from Quecec, has arrived.

GREAT OIL STRIKE.

A Thousand Barrel Well.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BRADY'S BEND, PA., November 2.

A new well was struck to-day on the farm of Jacob Mildren, Armstrong Run, and is flowing through the casing one thousand barrels per day, fully. It is said that it has flowed four hundred barrels in the last six hours. This well joins the famous Armstrong well, and is near the James well, which has been flowing one hundred barrels a day for the last month. Several new wells are being drilled, and will be completed shortly. The territory surrounding these wells is being leased rapidly. J. K. F.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1870.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Vincent Vaughan, who was yesterday appointed Governor of Utah in the place of Gov. Shaffer, deceased, was an officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, when he was selected to fill one of the minor professorships at the University of Alabama, which he held until last spring. In consequence of a political difficulty between Ryland Randolph, editor of the notorious rebel sheet, the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, and a young student named Smith, son of the Federal General Gustavus A. Smith, in which both were shot, Vaughan was compelled to leave his home, his life being publicly threatened by the friends of Randolph. His disabilities were removed by Congress at its last session to enable him to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Utah, to which he had been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He has been in Utah but a few months, and although a gentleman of education it is thought here he is entirely too young and inexperienced in public affairs to fill such a position with its attendant complications on the question of polygamy, and by no means a match for Brigham Young.

APPOINTMENTS.

James Delano has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Interior Departement, Col. Metcalf, resigned.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day: Chas. F. Rodel, of N. Y., Indian Agent at New Mexico; Sam. Merich, Postmaster at Tiffin, Ohio.

Secretary Boutwell made the following appointments to-day: A. R. Rickett, H. G. Overstreet, Storekeepers, State of Kentucky; J. S. Patterson, W. Eastman, Samuel Brooks, H. Whitcraft, Assistant Assessors Seventeenth District of Ohio; John C. Baxter, G. M. Scribner, C. F. Leiter, W. A. Rogers, to be Assistant Assessors Eighth District of Ohio; Geo. Stall, Sr., R. K. Woodruff, Charles Alexander, J. S. Smedley, S. R. Tates, Richard J. Brown, John G. Blair, Assistant Assessors Seventh District of Kentucky.

OCTOBER EXPENSES.

The expenditures of the Government for October were: Civil and miscellaneous, \$5,018,236.31; war, \$4,993,531.58; navy, \$1,904,826.33; Indian and pensions, \$1,881,423.53; total \$13,798,027.75.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The census returns from the South show an increase of the colored population, though not so large in proportion as previously.

TIME EXTENDED.

The Internal Revenue office has extended the time within which distillers are required to procure and attach meters.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Storms in the Gulf and West Indies—Lives Lost—Vessels Wrecked—Fears Concerning the Steamship Varuna.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 2.—Late intelligence from Cuba shows that military news is meagre. Forty-three persons were drowned on the Island by the storm of the 19th and 20th. The pecuniary damage amounts to \$5,000,000.

Twenty-three vessels, eleven of them being American, were wrecked on the Florida reefs.

Grave fears are entertained that the steamship Varuna, belonging to Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, hence to Galveston, has been lost with all on board. This vessel left New York on her regular trip for that port on Saturday, October 15th, and had no accident of a disastrous nature occurred to her she would have been at Galveston over a week ago. The latest intelligence received by her owners of her whereabouts is the same that is contained in the meagre report from New Orleans, per the steamship De Soto, whose advices state that on the evening of the 19th of October, when off Jupiter Inlet, Florida, the missing steamship was seen by them, but since which time she has not been heard from. The gravest apprehensions are felt by those who have relatives on board.

The arrivals of steamships from New Orleans for the past few days report that the Florida coast is covered with portions of the wrecks and parts of once valuable cargoes. But little information is given to point to the recognition of many of the vessels caught in and torn to pieces by the terrible hurricanes that ran riot in the Gulf of Mexico during the month just past.

The Varuna left this port with thirty-six cabin passengers, many of whom were members of first families in Texas, being influential persons who had spent the summer North and were returning to their homes for the winter. Among them was a member of the British Parliament, who was journeying through the States on a tour of pleasure and observation. The names of the passengers are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. F. Hitchcock, G. Ruthy, J. L. Briggs, A. Lewis, J. Blum, H. Blum, A. Copen, S. Southwick, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Barnard, Alex. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Johnson, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Jenkins, M. P., of England; Mr. Hay, Charles Ames, James Quinn, Wallace Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Burley, Mr. Lairaro, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rownk, Mr. J. F. Bleary, Mr. C. Clum, Mrs. Von Harten, Mrs. Lyons and family, five in all. Messrs. Geo. W. Seaor, Joseph Laddy and Jas. Hand, officers of the missing vessel, were experienced and able men. Captain Joseph Spencer had always been regarded as one of the most competent masters out of this port. The engineers' department was manned by skillful gentlemen. Benjamin Austin, Chief Engineer, has an excellent reputation. The cargo of the Varuna consisted chiefly of dry goods, and was worth \$40,000 at the lowest estimate.

Serious Disturbance at a Political Meeting—Fire Arms Used.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NORFOLK, October 2.—A large crowd of whites and blacks collected before City Hall last night to hear political addresses from Hon. Geo. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Hon. James H. Platt, M. C., from this District, a candidate for reelection, ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, Prof. Langston, colored, of Howard University, Washington, and others. Ex-Mayor Delaray was elected Chairman. After Gov. Wells and Secretary Robeson had addressed the crowd, and while Professor Langston was speaking, the meeting was interrupted by a disturbance in the crowd, which soon increased in violence and extent until fire-arms were freely used and several volleys from small arms fired in rapid succession. At the commencement of the firing the crowd broke in wild disorder, scattering in every direction. The police attempted to quell the disturbance, but, owing to their small force, were unable to accomplish much. After the crowd had dispersed it was found that no one was killed but many whites and blacks had been wounded. Among the seriously wounded was John T. Daniel, a well known white citizen of this city, and a leading Republican, who occupied a position on the speakers' stand. He was wounded in the head by a bullet. This morning a negro had y cut was found dead in an alley a few squares from the scene of the row.

Desperate Shooting Affray in Missouri.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Intelligence from the Southeast of Missouri gives an account of a desperate and fatal affray which occurred on the Varners river on Friday last. Anderson Shephard, an old hunter sixty-five years old, was in his boat on the river, when he was approached by another boat containing three men, names not given, but between whom and Shephard an old feud has existed. As soon as the boats came within good shooting range one of the men fired at Shephard and broke his right arm. Shephard seized his rifle with his left hand, rested it on the side of the boat, fired and killed his assailant. Both of the others commenced firing on him, but he managed with his teeth and left hand to load his rifle and finally, after receiving seven bullets in his body, killed the other two assailants. He then managed to reached the shore, where he was received by several persons attracted to the river bank by the firing. He was taken home, where he lies in a critical condition.

Base Ball Challenge.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 2.—Last evening before leaving for Cincinnati the Mutual Base Ball Club of New York sent a challenge to the White Stockings of this city to play a match game, not for the championship, for that they yielded yesterday, after their defeat, but to still further test the issue of superiority between the two clubs. They propose that the game would take place at Cincinnati if the ground there could be obtained. This morning the White Stockings received a dispatch [illegible] the Mutuals, saying the ground at Cincinnati could be had on Friday, and making a [illegible]

CHRISTIAN WORK.

Young Men's Christian Associations—Their Origin, History and Relation to the Church—Sermon by the Rev. S. F. Scovel.

Sunday evening a very interesting discourse was preached in the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel upon "Young Men's Christian Associations." The sermon was replete with profitable statistics and arguments, and as given below will be found worthy perusal.

After the usual introductory exercises conducted by Rev. Dr. Kerr, Rev. Mr. Scovel announced his text, and spoke as follows: "Jesus beholding him loved him." Mark x:21.

I. ORIGIN. I discern in these words the root-principle of the "Young Men's Christian Association." Our Saviour, Himself young, beholding an unsaved though amiable young man *loves* him. It was a love of esteem for his excellencies, but much more—a *love of anxiety* lest the deceitfulness of the world and his own self-righteousness should destroy him forever. It was such a love as led the Saviour to the most earnest effort to save the young man.

This love of young men, for other young men unsaved; this love of anxiety, coupled with esteem, and leading to earnest effort, is the real secret of the origin of Young Men's Christian Associations. Had it not been born of this it had never been born. Had it not been born of this, it had never long survived its birth, however originated.

At the first instance, and in every reproduction, we have here a pure product.

CHRISTIAN LOVE OF YOUNG MEN,

Fixed upon their fellows. There has been no other reason for the growth of such Associations, and wherever tried on other principles than this they have miserably failed. Sympathy with those of our own age who are yet unsaved—one of the nobler feelings and a condition of true greatness—has become conscious of the *impulse* to save; and has called to [illegible] aid the always-ready power of [illegible] Associated effort to save young [illegible] the Y. M. C. Association.

A love like the Saviour's (though [illegible] His,) has become the germ of life [illegible] growth among Christian instrume[illegible] is here as in nature a vacuum creat[illegible] rent; a want makes itself felt, [illegible] vacuum is perceived by the moral forces,) and the current of supply begins to flow into it from the always filled reservoir of sympathy.

This *inorganic and spontaneous origin* of the Young Men's Christian Association shows it to be genuine life. It has not been built, it has not been brought up, it simply *grew*.

This inorganic and spontaneous origin is exhibited in the history of individual associations—sympathy kindles in one heart and that kindles another—these combine with still others. They pin themselves together with a constitution. They relate themselves by delegates to the general organization. They partake of its common life—this is all. The work is so much a common one, that an organization is sometimes reproduced by a single member removing to another place, just as life is propagated by a section cut off from a living animal and making its own organs.

The principle of *Love* is the quickest discerner of true power to effect its own ends. —Love to endangered because unsaved, young men, has led to

ASSOCIATION

Here, is the empowering force as love is the enkindling origin. Young men have said to each other "what we cannot do alone, we can do in combination, and even what we can do alone we can do better and more of it together."

LET US COMBINE

This combination is a force of every age, but ours is preeminently an age of *combinations*. "Instead of the hero we have the society."

"The works to be achieved are now so vast, the machinery so manifold and complex that no single brain or arm is equal to the task."

Men combine in finance, in trade, in commerce and in benevolence. The force is in time connected with the doctrines of the value of manhood and the hope of the living man. *Christian work combines its workers: Training* is reached by combination.

"Certainly," says the Philosopher Bacon, "the great multiplication of virtues upon human nature resteth upon societies well ordained and disciplined."

Young Men's Christian Associations; these are simply the *associated* sympathies of those who desire to save young men. Beholding, they "love" them—*loving* they seek to *save*. If this be the true theory, it will be confirmed by the history to which we now turn.

HISTORY.

THE INSTITUTION IN GERMANY.—It seems now to be clear that a union had been effected in Germany earlier than in England; with, however, this difference that while the organization sought specifically the salvation of young men, it was not originated by young men, nor did its membership consist of them exclusively or principally.

The following account has been given by the Rev. C. A. Wedekind:

"Long before the 6th of June, 1844, when the London society usually supposed the first of its kind was organized, these associations had worked their way into favor and demonstrated their utility, through no inconsiderable portion of North Germany. As early as 1824, such a society was established at Elberfield, by Pastor Doering. In 1836 one was organized at Barmen; in 1840 at Tonsdrof; in 1842 at Cresfield, etc.; and in 1850, long before the first society of this continent was organized at Boston, there were in North Germany alone over fifty such associations, with a quasi union a circulating library, a monthly periodical, many Homes or "*Herberge*," and a most earnest membership, numbering over 2,000. The motto adopted by the Bund or Union, was Ps. 119: 9: "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to Thy word; and one of their alleged objects was; 'To unite all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, and who accept Him as their all-sufficient Savior, in carcerated efforts to build up His kingdom among the young.' Since that time, associations have been instituted in nearly every town and city of Germany, and their influence has been salutary and commanding.

2. INSTITUTION IN AMERICA.—Mention should be made here also of experiments in America, independent of any other movement. But two are recorded. The first was formed in Baltimore as early as 1842. It was entitled "The Young Men's Evangelical Association." But thirty members entered the organization, and it survived only a few months. The second was formed in Cincinnati 1849, and is represented as having continued its organization to the present, with latterly a most successful record in line with the general movement.

And this brings us to

3. THE ORIGIN IN ENGLAND.—In a mercantile house in London, David Nasmyth, conscious of a near love to his fellow-clerks, called together six neighboring associations who could share his anxiety for the unsaved. They met often for religious purposes, and formed, on the 6th of June, 1844, a society for improving the spiritual condition of young men in the drapery and other trades." It was successful. They were found in daily devotion by many who were not Christians. Other organizations were formed, and the good work abundantly blessed.

Naturally we should have expected, so close are our affinities of language and religion.

4. THE PROPAGATION OF THIS ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA.—Nor was it long delayed. The first sparks alighted at Montreal and blazed up on the 9th of December, (another says in November) 1851. Twenty days after another made itself visible at Boston—Toronto came first after, then New York, then Buffalo, and then Washington within a year from the organization in Montreal, there were eleven Associations in 1853. Louisville, St. Louis, and San Francisco followed with others sufficient to make the number twenty-five. This first period toat of propagation, reaches its highest point with the Convention which was held in Buffalo at the call of twenty-two Associations on the 7th of June, 1854. Thirty-five delegates were present, representing one says eleven, another, thirteen and another nineteen Associations. Plans for united action and correspondence, and a visible unification were discussed there not without some misgivings and differences of opinion. But on the 15th of January, 1855, the ratification of the twenty-two Associations, necessary as a feature of the plan adopted, was obtained, and then began

5. THE ERA OF CONFEDERATION.—Under the impulse of this now perfected combination. The Second General Convention (Buffalo being considered the first) was called and held at Cincinnati on September the 19th, 1855. It comprised fifty-two delegates, representing twenty-two Associations of the sixty known to exist. The second period beginning here extending to 1860, was one of marked and rapid progress. The results are best expressed in the figures given by the successive Conventions, now become International. The Third was held in Montreal on the 19th of June, 1856, with 88 delegates, representing 24 (others say 26) of the 67 existing. The Fourth, at Richmond, May 21, 1857, with 52 Delegates, 18 Associations represented, and 83 existing. The Fifth at Charleston, April 17, 1858, with 98 Delegates, 24 Associations represented, and 162 existing. The Sixth at Troy, N. Y., July 12, 1859, with 237 Delegates, 68 Associations represented, and 182 existing. The Seventh at New Orleans, April 11, 1860. Delegates present 128, representing 38 Associations of the 205 existing. It seems a record of continuous prosperity.

6. THE THIRD PERIOD may be termed the five years of famine. The Southern Associations disappeared beneath them. The Convention appointed for 1861, to be held at St. Louis, became impossible. 1862 also passed without a meeting; and the Eighth Convention was held at Chicago, on the 4th of June, 1863. One hundred and fifty delegates came together, representing how many Associations I know not, nor is the number of the existing Associations given. It the Ninth Convention, at Boston, on the 15th of June, 1864, twenty-eight Associations sent one hundred and thirty-six delegates. In 1865, at the Tenth Convention, held in Philadelphia, the scattered forces of the Northern Associations were gathered together and 220 delegates were present, yet though 192 Associations were known to exist, the number was 13 less than had existed in 1860; a deficit significant in many ways. That which redeems the retrospect however, is the record of the same force temporarily diverted. In New York on the 14th of November, 1861, a meeting was held, which though not numbered in the catalogue of Conventions was certainly a more honored instrument for good than any one of them. At that meeting 43 delegates representing 15 Associations, organized 12 of their number into "*The Christian Commission*" that said, there needs no prompting of any memory to recall how that service redounded to the glory of God by the thanksgivings of many. Apparently turned aside from its proper functions, the current of Christian sympathy it was only following its legitimate objects just where they most needed sympathy and most desired it. And could the saving power of its agencies be at all computed, it might easily be shown that in this case the Lord loved rather the "mercy" of temporary divergance than the "sacrifice" of regularity.

And the relation of the Christian Commission work to the

7. FOURTH PERIOD, to which we now come, is too important to be omitted. The renewed vigor which the association has diplayed in this half-decade of remarkable progress, from 1865 to 1870, is largely owing to the discipline and experience gained by its own members by the ministry and by the church membership at large in the hospital, the camp and the field. We were taught practically, what all theoretically acknowledged but none realised, that there is scarcely a limit to the sphere of lay-activity for Christ and absolutely no limit of the power, and adaptation of the scripturalities of the gospel. Hands to work were found for the hearts that felt; timidety was banished; burning sympathy with souls on the very verge of eternity, opened many lips and hallowed them all with the most impressive persuasive messages. I suppose a case was never heard of in which a returned Christian commissioner failed to be interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association re-organization has been the order of these past years, as well as new organization. And both are [illegible] old methods, and some have improv-

At Montreal, June 19, 1867, 594, representing 107 Associations, of 245 existing. At Detroit June 24th, 1868, 495, representing 177 Associations of 593 existing. At Portland July 14th, 1869, 727, representing 227 associations of 659 existing. At Indianapolis, June 22d, 1870, 427 delegates, including corresponding members, were enrolled, representing 162 Associations—356 Associations having reported during the year to the Executive Committee out of 802 known to exist. The numbers present at the conventions, change of course, with the conveniences of access and other considerations, as also must the number of association represented. The specific proof of progress is the steady increase in the number of Associations known to exist. So rapid has been the increase that within the year closed by the Indianapolis Convention no less than 207 associations had been formed in the United States and British Provinces. The discrepancy between 659 associations in 1869 and 802 in 1870, while 207 new ones had been formed, is explained by the official omission of 64 associations embraced in the previous enumeration. 45 of these new organizations were in the State of Pennsylvania. As our own Association has been to some degree instrumental in producing this gratifying result, it may be well to incorporate here the outlines of it's particular history.

II. HISTORY.

In the fall of 1853 the first organization was reached. It engaged in the usual work with a good degree of success, and yielded its life only when the diversion of energies to other fields seemed to demand it. In November and December of 1866 the existing organization was perfected. It has been useful in many ways, and its prospects for an enlarged efficiency are well assured. To resume, these epochs of propagation, of increase, of diversion, and of reorganization and progress, have brought the whole institution, through a varied experience, to a position of equal influence and responsibility.

The association feeling has grown until 356 out of 802 Associations report and maintain a regular connection with each other.

Vigor in the employment of the means is shown in the aggregate expenses of the [illegible] which have reported, the amount [illegible] \$218,436.

Appreciation of the [illegible] shown in the journals [illegible] the work. [illegible] truth [illegible] [illegible] litera[illegible] [illegible] volumes.

A grasp of the whole work to be done is exhibited in the multiform agencies which are employed to reach young men through their social and aesthetic faculties. A healthy comprehension of our varied rotine, is evinced in such a catalogue as this: Coffee rooms, soup houses, occasional gymnasia, reading rooms, concerts, festivals, socials, lectures, temperance societies, employment bureaus and relief to the unfortunate. But these are subordinate to the great spiritual aim which is represented in this catalogue. Mission schools, street preaching, bible classes, daily and weekly prayer meetings, cottage meetings, institutions for laymen to learn christian work, circulation of tracts, personal invitations to church, reporting strangers to church authorities and members, visiting hospitals, prisons, ships and factories, Bible-reading and employment of city missionaries, assisting churches, which request it, in religious meetings, following the erring into their gratification themselves to draw them away, and exhibiting everywhere Christian love and heartiness in personal contact with men. Sixty-one associations report daily prayer meetings; fifty-two report Bible classes; sixty report open air services, and 109 report special sermons delivered at their request. And as the work has sought all means for its own object, it has not scrupled to reach any Christian work for which there was not found any other convenient instrumentality.

In such a work as has been indicated we find engaged 802 Associations in the United States and British Provinces, with about 120,000 members. (There are in Europe near 800 more, and 25,000 members.) The conviction of permanency is read in the fact that \$1,500,000 have been expended, or await expenditure, in buildings for Association use, in which, as yet, Pittsburgh has no share.

Such, then is the actual extent, as far as statistics can give it, of the Young Men's Christian Association. "Lo! what hath God wrought!"

Only *nineteen years*, and five of *them* years of unparalleled disturbance; yet the one Association of Montreal is multiplied by 800. From 25,000 in 1859; the membership has reached in 1870, 120,000. Beginning in 1851, Confederate in 1855—Rising until 1860. Almost disappearing in 1861-2. Collecting in scattered forces until 1865. And broadening out since then from less than 200 to more than 800 Associations. Such a history constitutes the Young Men's Christian Association.

A Moral Phenomenon.—For every such phenomenon there are deep-lying causes in our own nature, the wants of others, and the circumstances of the period in which they occur. Many questions open under this suggestion, too grave for present consideration, suffice it to say that the Y. M. C. A. is a product of the age in the best sense of that much abused phrase. It represents a felt need of the combined activity in a given direction, by new methods and with new energy.

The phenomenon implies the deep-seated anxiety for the young men of the country, which could not but be born of any just comprehension of their personal danger, or of their relative importance to society and the nation. It has elicited the thought and inquiry, and even provoked the opposition with which every new adaptation of moral force is welcomed or challenged. But its character as growing out of and meeting a *real want*, has been abundantly proved by its persistent vitality. It has passed the period of inquiry satisfactorily. It has borne the sneers of the ungodly and the challenge of the faithful. It has endured suspicion and distrust. It has survived the interruption of civil war; and, what is far worse, the period of *languor* and *apathy* which supervenes sooner or later in every great movement. Nor has the fact of its persistence been any more remarkable than the method of it. Not by invective or phillipic, nor yet by elaborate argument and special pleading; but, according to the apostolic injunction, "with well doing," it has "put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." The progress of the Y. M. C. A. in France is remarkably illustrative of this declaration. There, under espionage, and against suspicion of secret political designes, it prevailed to win finally the approbation of the most astute police of the world by simply doing its "own work" and minding its "own business." And to crown all, it has endured thus far perfectly the test of success. The more power it has gained, the more has it applied in the direction of its original purposes. The object of its endeavors, better comprehended from year to year, is more closely pursued. It has grown in spirituality and real value as it has grown in means and ability. It resembles closely that other moral phenomenon, the Sabbath School. Both began quietly and in the love of anxiety. Both have successfully encountered misunderstanding and opposition. Both have been steadfast in aim, while gaining in power.

III. RELATION TO THE CHURCH.—While, however, the Young Men's Christian Association is a moral phenomenon, it must not be regarded as transitory. It is a fixed fact, an approved instrumentality, a permanent channel of Christian force. The necessity arises at once for defining it's proper position among the recognized methods for carrying forward the work of the Kingdom.

It's relations to organizations of a purely voluntary character cause no anxiety and give rise to no questions. It's specific object, so often declared and so closely adhered to, sufficiently mark out it's field of operations.

But all Christians are already related by divine command to a divine organization, and this has suggested to some a serious possibility of conflict between this and that in a work which seems clearly embraced in the "Great Commission." Some have been asking for guarantees that, in the methods adopted, the questions decided and the time demanded, there will be no invasion of the province of the church, no disregard of her divine right, no dishonor to her sacraments, no deviati from her fundamental doctrine, no barrier to her own work for souls.

Such guarantees, sincere, thoughtful christians have a right to seek in a candid spirit. Many unworthy suppositions were made ten years ago, many suspicions indulged and predictions uttered; but the history has answered all. There remain, however, points at which Associations report an apparent want of confidence on the part of excellent people, and a corresponding reluctance to engage in their work or to sustain it with means.

The present effort should be to afford in answering the three leading objections, the guarantee sought.

Danger has been apprehended because, as has been alleged, these Associations are *irresponsible*. A suggestion or two is enough here. Though irresponsible, *as such* these Associations are certainly not irresponsible in their component parts, since every member remains fully under the control of his own ecclesiastical relations, and none but those who are under such control are admitted to active membership in the Associations. They are certainly responsible to a pervading opinion, to respect which is one of the necessities of their very being. So long as the churches are true, the Associations must be. As an argument against *danger*, this *composite character* is *proof* of safety. Members of the Associations have confessedly stronger *obligations* elsewhere, and will choose between them in case of conflict.

They are still under the power of discipline in their several church connections; and, as such, any serious error of crude or practical developing here can be corrected *there*. The question of external responsibility is surely a small matter, when the higher, older, and more authoritative organization has the grasp of both law and code upon every *part* of the other body. At any question between the Church and the Y. M. C. A., touching the essentials of religion; the disintegradation of the latter by this individually, stronger attraction would be as certain as the destruction of the ship in the oriental tale, when every nail in it flew to the huge magnet on the shore.

But it may be suggested this organization is at least

OUTSIDE OF THE CHURCH,

and may possibly become antagonistic.

The answer is they are not outside of the Church, but only outside of the churches. Every cooperative movement of Protestantism must be independent of denominational laws, but may be thoroughly within the Church for all that. Patriotism lives in all parties and occasionally unites them all for some specific purpose without destroying their organization. So Christianity lives in all the churches and unites them in such a work as this without peril to their individuality. The Young Men's Christian Association is as much inside the Church as we understand it, as the St. Patrick's Society or the Young Men's Sodality is within the Church, as the Romanists understand it. The Church, we believe to be the *whole company of believers in Jesus Christ*. Tell me, then, how any number of believers can put themselves by any Christian organization for a strictly Christian purpose *outside* of the *Church?* If they can, then the Church is Saul's *armor*.

We may well recall the practice of the most intense ecclesiasticism.

The Roman Church has its Monks and Friars and Nuns and Jesuits. It is a part of its policy not only to give scope for, but favor every desire for *self-dedication and combination* for legitimate ends. True, they have a quasi superintendence of the combinations, but no more as related to their *rim wheel*, than the indirect control of the Protestant church, is to our milder government.

Some here may remember the sentiment with which the lips of the noble and venerable Duffield were freighted at the moment his utterance failed. It was this:

The churches—like the planetary lights of heaven, move harmoniously in their several orbits around their great central sun of righteousness. They know no perturbations of jealousy, no fear of rivalry from you in your numerous Christian Associations. You are distributed—diffused we would rather say. [Here the orator paused, and the remainder of the sentence had to be taken from his M's.] "Diffused among their membership like the ethereal forces that hold and give the bright luminaries above us speed in their motion."

These are words as remarkable for breadth and penetration as they are for fervor of imagination and warmth of heart. Here is the exact idea which, once realized, must banish jealousy forever. The churches, planets, the other association *forces*; which in their constituent particles distributed *through* the churches are therefore incapable of opposition of *interests*.

If the argument against Young Men's Christian Associations, drawn from its organization without the churches [illegible]

the Scripture? Yet these are the order of the day in the most spiritual as well as successful churches of the land. Why not, if *regularity* be the *summum bonum*, dispense with all Sewing Societies, Pastors' Aid Societies, and Young People's Meetings, &c? The Scripture, in the *Spirit*, maketh alive; the *letter*, misinterpreted and shackled, may regulate to death.

How can the Y. M. C. A. be said outside the Church when it is nearly the product of the Church graces?

When the Young Men's Christian Association is spoken of as a moral phenomenon, a supply filling the vacuum of a felt want, it must be considered that the source of that supply (understood) was the *church*. There *could* have been not Christian associations had there been no Christian churches. The Association then is the child of the church not grown by the law of nature to be her efficient helper. Shall any seek to poison the mind of either against the other to make the child a thorn; or to give the church the satanic nature to "bite and devour" its own offspring?

Man is a guarantee of safety, in the nature of the *organization as a whole*. *Confederation* has never sought *nationality*. Results of centralization to consolidation were prophesied from the first convention in Buffalo. But they were never realized. Only 356 of 802 associations reported to the Executive Committee. The organization remains perfectly simple. A Central Committee and an annual convention. This is all.

A *unifying* and *binding* general organization has been resolutely rejected.

Says the Executive Committee:

"MR. CHAIRMAN—We do not feel that the exigencies of the work committed to the Association by the Savior, demand any organic ties. * * * *

It is believed that their work will be best performed while they retain individuality and independence." A secret sign and grip were refused.

Correspondence and co-operation are all that are attempted.

These are [illegible] facts.

The design of the Young Men's Christain Association to [illegible] to this criterion has [illegible] its refusal to en[illegible] of non-professors.

The Associations have been commanded to [illegible] "evangelical organizations" upon the principle which renders membership in good standing in Evangelical Churche's, the basis and test of voting and office holding. (Proceedings 1868, p 55.)

At Detroit the following action was taken:

Resolved, That Executive Committee and the Corresponding Members are hereby instructed to employ all proper means to secure the adoption of this test of active membership by all the Associations, and especially to secure its incorporation in the most permanent form in the Constitutions of all Associations that may hereafter be formed.

Resolved, That the Associations organized after this date shall be entitled to representation in future Conference of the Associated Young Mens' Christian Associations of North America, upon condition that they be severally composed of young men in communion with Evangelical Churches (provided that in places where Associations are formed by a single denomination, members of other demominations are not excluded therefrom) and active membership, and the right to hold office be conferred only upon young men who are members in good standingin Evangelical Churches.

In concluding their pamphlet: "Our work and how it is done," the Executive Committee of our own state State says, "Unless the list of active membership be professing Christianity, such organizations will not be recognized as Christian Associations either by State or National organizations

This same standard prevails abroad. In London no person is "eligible to membership" except those who give "decided evidence of conversion to God." In Holland these and only those others who are "seeking the kingdom of God."

In addition the Association has frequently, and with great unanimity, professed it's faith in the whole scheme of Evangelical Christianity.

It holds the cardinal doctrines, honors the Church, upholds the ordained theory. It's matured opinions have this tone.

Witness the following:

"Under the principles of our organization we do not deem it advisable to take cognizance of anybody that does not recognize the fundamental faith of our religion."—(Record pp. 115-1868.)

Ruling out the so-called Liberal Christianity did not cost so great a struggle as some would make it appear.

The Convention at Detroit passed the following resolutions, which were also adopted by our State Convention at Williamsport:

"*Resolved*, That, as these organizations bear the name of Christian, and profess to be engaged directly in the Saviour's service, so it is clearly their duty to maintain the control and management of all their affairs in the hands of those who profess to love and publicly avow their faith in Jesus, the Redeemer, as Divine, and who testify their faith by becoming and remaining members of churches held to be Evangelical. And we hold those churches to be Evangelical which, maintaining the Holy Scriptures to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, do believe in the Lord Jesus Christ (the only begotten of the Father, King of kings, and Lord of Lords, in whom dwelleth the fullness of the Godhead bodily, and who was made sin for us, though knowing no sin, bearing our own sins in His own body on the tree,) as the only name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved from everlasting punishment.

And again it is resolved, showing that activity has not been counted a substitute for godliness of living. "That stead-fastness in our Associations can only be attained through the stead-fastness in the practical piety of individual members." There is no function of the church, as such, which the Association has ever been willing to assume. The subject is handled in the Conventions with the most scrupulous delicacy. A motion to make arrangements for observing the "Week of Prayer" was limited at Indianapolis, to localities where the churches had made none.

The Portland Convention, *Resolved*, "That we consider it the bounden duty of the members of all Young Men's Christian Associations as calling themselves Christians, to hold their duties and obligations to their respective Churches, and the services of the same, as having a prior claim upon their sympathy and efforts.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of the work for the Savior among men, which they have assumed, they should heartily and zealously co-operate with the divinely appointed ministry and with all Evangelical bodies of Christianity."

Article III. of the Constitution designates "securing attendance at some place of worship on the Sabbath," as one object of the organization. A church committee for each Evangelical society is a standing order, whose duty it is to introduce "young men to suitable church connections," and to "aim at interesting pastors and church members in the associations."

In the Association's relation to the preaching of the Gospel, it has been uniformly considerate, and has always conceded the special commission of the ministry. But it has never yielded to the idle inference from that commission that no unordained Christian should ever speak of Christ to numbers at once. That inference is an unscriptural fetter upon the Church—"Exhort one another daily." It was resolved at Detroit "That the Convention heartily approves of lay-preaching, not because it considers laymen better preachers than clergymen, but because the preaching of the Gospel to the whole world is too large a work for the ministry alone to do, and too important a work to be left undone." They have sought to do nothing more than has been done by the Christians of all ages since they that were scattered "went everywhere preaching the word." They do just what the Christian Commission delegates did for the wounded soldiers. Did we think less of the surgeon's superior skill and training when we had exhausted our resources? God never meant an ordained ministry to make a silent Church. Personally, the relations of the Association with the ministry are those of confidence, and often of endearment, by sharing a common work.

At Indianapolis, one said: "If you convince the pastors that you are working for Christianity, you will win their sympathy."

Another said: "I know no ministers in the northwest who are not heart and hand with us, and if there are any, it is the associations fault."

This was uttered in debate. The pastor's demand for assistance in Chistian work should be placed first.

Resolutions were passed urging the associations everywhere to help forward candidates for the ministry. And our own association has been instrumental in sending *seven* such candidates from among its own members.

The Christian Association is so far from being *outside the church* that it is perhaps the very best expression of the real unity of the church. The other organizations are for *printing* or for distributing funds, or for teaching science, or relieving bodily necessities, but this is for Christian work. It is a union closer therefore to the heart, because in is done more by personal effort than by the check book, and because men who can work together show most certainly their substantial unity.

UNION.

The following resolutions of the Portland Convention defines the position of the whole organization on this subject:

"*Resolved*, That in theory and practice the Young Men's Christain Association recognizes the essential unity of the Church of Christ, and is bound to extend the hand of fellowship, love, and sympathy to all who, in accordance with the Gospel, honor the Head, and who love the Lord Jesus, whatever their ecclesiastical name, or the peculiarities of their denominational policy. The shibboleths of sects the rules of Church order and discipline, the minor differences in creeds, must, therefore in the nature of the case, be ignored by us, unless by our unwise interference, we are willing to risk the destruction and dissolution of the fair fabric which has cost so much of faith, and prayer, and labor to rear."

The effect of this realized unity in Christian work is already most happy. The world drops its old sneer about the "odium theologicum." The Romanists feel the pulsations of a Protestant heart when they were deceived by sectarianism into thinking these were only members. The Presbyterian comes not to be less careful of the decrees, but to be more careful of the salvation of perishing men. The Baptist, no less stringent concerning immersion, is more concerned to pluck brands from the eternal burning. While the Methodist fervor has a glorious opportunity to permeate all denominations, and learn incidentally something of steadiness while it teaches much of zeal.

And where can this unity be so easily watched as in America. Shipton, the London Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., writes to the Association in this country, "There you are not trampled with the tradition of past grievances, the memories of old wrongs, the political associations of the churches, which here tend to keep alive a source of separation. I firmly believe we shall realize more from *working* together, in the Christian Association, in the direction of this grand mission for unity, than from any other instrumentality.

The Association stands now a representative of a very deep sentiment in the hearts of God's people, viz: that Christians prefer to do all they can within denominational methods, because they believe the things which characterize them; but are unwilling to leave undone any work impossible to them by denominations and possible to combination, because they believe still more emphatically the truths which characterize them as Christians. In mutual acquaintance and therfore friendship, the Association is now a sort of spiritual exchange.

The next generation of Christians will find it easier to work together for all the experience of its youth. Intimacies and communings of heart go deeper than the things which divide us: and diminishing distances is the order of the day. The Association is proving not only a mark of present good feeling but the means to a still better understanding, and is the forerunner of much that seems now next to impossible.

This very spirit of fear and suspicion that the Young Men's Christian Association will do something wrong is, itself, it seems to me, of all things most discreditable to the Church and its unity.

What! Shall the flower of an army not be employed as scouts and raiding parties, because they are too ignorant or unstable or unreliable: the [illegible] let the Generals answer for having trained such an army.

Am I to be afraid [illegible] let my children go across lots to tea, at a neighbor's, for fear they will say or do something wicked or outlandish; then the fault is [illegible]

[illegible] fear of these [illegible] our churches [illegible] try anywhere [illegible] in companies, [illegible] tations of the [illegible] than ready to [illegible] The liberty

of combination for Christ must not be repressed. Christian eagerness is like Protoplast; it will live in numberless and constantly new ways. When assured of the simple conditions that any new agency shall, *first*, be distinctly conscious of a thoroughly Christian purpose, shall, *second*, submit in its methods to the Word of God, and, *third*, shall maintain kindly relations with its fellow-instrumentalists, we ought unhesitatingly to accept it and bid it God-speed.

But they are at least supernumerary and unnecessary, it is said The results are the answer to this.

The Y. M. C. A. has been to the churches. A training school, an agent, and an ante-room. The work of Christians in the Christian Association has developed a desirable reform in the freedom of religious meetings by showing it to be consistent now as when Paul wrote to the Corinthians with perfect words. Improvement has been made in the brevity and point of religious exercises.

Additional efficiency has been gained by the publications of business principles in carrying out the work of God with determined vigor.

A vigorous writer has called the Y. M. C. A., "Evangelical Positivism, the application of the Baconian Philosophy to piety," increasing the determination, banishing the timidity, developing the sagacity, and deepening the experience of the young men who engage in it; the work of these Associations has already proven of inestimable value to the church. It broadens the arena for the manifestation of grace and invites to new fields of effort. More can be done in the churches by those who work thus outside of them. And if any further guarantee were desired it is to be found in the eminently *spiritual* character of the men and methods of the Y. M. C. A., with their already wide and deep results.

The religious fervor of the Conventions has always been remarkable and intensely patriotic through the war; they were marked again by spirituality the moment that passion was removed. In 1866, 1867 and 1868, young men came back aflame with zeal and independent consecration. There has been no decay of this fervor. There are many prayer meetings. There is devotion throughout. Indications of high spirituality are found in the conduct of delegates on the way to Conventions; in the topics of discussion suggested, and in the spirit of the discussions. "Individual responsibility," "Efforts for the salvation of Souls," "Working for Jesus." These turn up at every page in reading the reports.

The *decline* of associations is attributed to want of *Spirituality*, or to want of *personal exertion*, &c. This proves the *heart* of the organization, and discloses its real power. The relations of Christian Associations to the *zeal* and *spirit* of the churches is very distinct. They often *spring out of them* in many instances. They often decay with them. The associations furnish a good spiritual thermometer.

THE MORAL RESULTS—are testified to in every land.

Major Wheaton said to the Committee at Detroit:

"My thoughts turn chiefly to moral power, the elevating, refining, harmonizing influence that has gone out from you. * * *

The moral influence you have extended for good on the great commercial centres, I conceive to be incalculable. Pure lives, honest clerks, diligent employees, millions of money saved; these are among your contributions." (Proceedings, page 26, 1868.)

The Apostolic triumphs of the Gospel among the most hardened and desperate, has received it's brightest modern illustration in the *saloon work* of the Young Men's Christian Association. Noble young men have banded together and extended the Gospel offers amid the clinking of glasses and the oaths of the card table: and men have been snatched thence and saved. This has always been done by the City Missions and here there a warm hearted Christian, but the power of combination was never before applied. It is a *lesson* to all Christian forces as to the power of truth manifested in simplicity and affection. The fact is a guarantee of safety that the varied work of the Young Men's Christian Association has but one end in view constantly.

Whatever it does is only a step in the ladder which leads up to God. On its checkerboards, gymnasia and lectures the word Christian is inscribed; and thus the true union of Christian consecration and rational enjoyment is emphasized. The provision of desirable things, free for all, shows the attractive side of the Gospel. They do not seek to catch men by the disguises of a sensuous worship, but they do aim to lead bad men away from the sin by considerations addressed to the sense, that they may come within the reach of salvation.

During the last year in three instances, one at Salem, O., another at Louisville, O., and the third at Cincinati, a great revival began with increased interest in the prayer meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association and spread from that point to all the churches.

In 1868, 2,700 conversions were reported. In 1870, 78 Associations reported 2,207 conversions, and many revivals were mentioned, the results of which were not tabulated. And surely none can forget the close connection between the Association and the last season of refreshing in Pittsburgh.

In short, the answer to all objections may be found in the evident blessing of God upon the whole work, and the instrumentality itself. In spirit and declared intention, in matured opinion and constant practice, the Association has shown that its whole desire is to save souls. Its methods are sensibly scriptural and powerful. Its record is constantly more honorable and efficient; and its membership is diffused through all the Evangelical churches, and through these only. Here is enough safeguard certainly against all probable dangers. For argument can be advanced on the side of the *relations* of the Young Men's Christain Association which will not be more valid against the *Bible Society* and *Tract Society* and combinations for relief of the poor and all others types of Christain efforts without disregard to denominational lines. The thing is *clear*. Here christains are not only wanted to work for Christ, to relieve for Christ, or to *give* for Christ but to *work* for Christ with *voice* and *hand* and *heart*. This the nobler type of associated effort: and while any type endures this will certainly be perpetuated by the most natural of all selections, because it is *best*. It is of God.

THE WEST.

THE U. S. steamer Ossipee arrived at San Francisco all well on the 23d ult.

THE Cincinnati mode of getting rid of mother-in-laws is greasing the cellar stairs.

THE streets of Lafayette, Ind., are paved with two feet of old boots and hoopskirts.

THE widow of Admiral Farragut was in Chicago last week, on her way to California.

A WARSAW grape-grower makes the girls "chaw wax" while picking grapes to save the fruit.

MISS LENA RAUDEN, who is lecturing in Indiana against woman suffrage, is a Cherokee Indian, and educated herself.

OUT in Nevada the horse bees make a small, lean horse look as if he weighed twelve hundred as soon as they bite him.

SMALL POX is raging in Salem, Oregon, where one member of the Legislature died of it, and two others are dangerously ill.

A COUNCIL BLUFFS boy was bitten by a rattlesnake bad, but a man sucked the poison from the wound, and he has recovered.

A CHILD named Thomas Howe was smothered to death while lying in bed with another child, at Evansville, last Thursday night.

BEN HOLLADAY asked a railroad subsidy of the Oregon Legislature, which was readily voted, but the Governor has vetoed the bill.

AT Terre Haute the other day, a little son of D. W. Voorhes lost an eye by the blow of a stone thrown by another boy on the street.

A HUMBLE shoemaker of Oskaloosa, Iowa, recently made himself famous by restoring to speech a man who had been dumb for eight years.

MR. MONNINGER, near Terre Haute, has just finished making wine for this season. He has made 10,200 gallons, besides selling four tons of grapes.

THE Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwest ern Railroad company claims to have already spent fifty thousand dollars on the levee improvement.

THE property holders of Oswego, Kansas have determined to give away one thousand lots to persons who will erect suitable buildings thereon.

ALBERT E. FRAZIER, a full blooded Indian, is in Aighland University, Kansas, preparing for the ministry, and there are said to be ten thers desiring to enter for the same purpose.

FOUR hundred and fifty copies of the last report of the Indiana State Geologist have been sent to the Smithsonian Institute, to be from there forwarded to all parts of Europe.

THERE was a child born in Bloomington, Indiana, a short time since, with a perfect waterfall, as large as a man's fist, on the back of its head. The parents had it cut off, which caused the death of the child a few hours afterwards.

A SANDSTONE has been discovered in Clay County, near Brazil, Indiana, that is suitable for hearths for iron and glass furnaces. This quality of stone has not been discovered before outside of Pennsylvania. Its scarcity has made it valuable.

A "BOTTOMLESS HOLE" has been found at the northern end of Blue Hill, Nevada. One explorer descended to the depth of two hundred feet without finding any evidence of its termination. The walls abound with stalactites resembling coral.

OF the members of Gen. Grant's staff, at the time the latter was stationed at Cairo, Illinois in 1862, two only are now living—Gen. Hillyer and Major W. W. Leland, of Saratoga. Those who have since died were Gens. McPherson, Rawlins, Bowers, Lago and Graham.

A YOUNG Fond du Lacker got wet while hunting and stood in front of the fire to dry, with two pounds of powder in his coat tail pocket. When he went out he took the door along with him, and has more bumps on his head than any phrenologist knows of.

A MICHIGAN paper tells that a child was born recently at Montague without arms, but with appendages like the wings of a bird with a thumb and forefinger on each wing, but in all other respects a well developed male child. It lived twelve days and weighed twenty-four pounds.

AN Irish servant girl in a Springfield, (Mass.) family, who can't read the language of her breviary, mistakenly took to mass at St. Michael's, on a recent Sunday, a book of games. It was some time before her fervent devotion allowed her to discover that she was saying her prayers, literally, "according to Hoyle."

THE Evansville *Journal* of Friday relates the ghostly experience of two sober men who left that city for Rockford in a buggy, one night recently, and were troubled on the way with the unaccountable uplifting of their horse or vehicle two or three feet from the ground several times. When the buggy was up the horse had no power to pull it down until the invisible force let go.

THE Lawrence Kansas *Tribune* says that the little son of Mrs. Wilcox, a widow residing in North Lawrence, on Monday was out in the yard playing with several other children, and while there, crawled into a stable where a wild mustang pony was being kept, and before he could be rescued, was kicked in the head and breast by the vicious animal, breaking his neck and causing instant death.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr. Keysers 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. BAILEE,
ALDERMAN AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Collector of city and county taxes for the First ward. Office,
no5:g 127 LEACOCK ST., Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, November 2d, 1870.
NOTICE TO ASSESSORS—
The Assessors Duplicates for the Triennial Assessment for A. D. 1871, are now ready for distribution at the office of the County Commissioners.
Assessors will please call immediately and get their books, as they will be required to return them on or before the first day of January next. By order of County Commissioners.
no3:g23 W. H. McCLEARY, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1870.
DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable on demand, free from all tax.
D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,
NOVEMBER 10th, 11th and 12th, 1870.
THE GREAT REPUBLIC
ALLEGORY AND TABLEAUX:
Will be given by the Pupils of the
PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
Assisted by others, for the benefit of the school.
MISS F. A. HAGER, Pianiste.
A splendid Steinway Concert Grand Piano furnished by H. Kleber & Bro. will be used.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. For sale at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, No. 112 Wood street, on Saturday morning, Nov. 5th. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 12, 1870. Children, 25c; adults, 50c. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Commence at 2 o'clock.
nov3:g36

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.
TWO GRAND
Vocal and Instrumental Concerts,
OF
CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC,
BY THE
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
Of Boston, composed of the following Artists:
WILLIAM SCHULTZE, Violin.
CARL MEISEL, Violin.
THOMAS RYAN, Violin and Clarinette.
EDWARD HEINDL, Viola and Flute.
WULF FRIES, Violincello.
Assisted by the distinguished Vocalist, Miss ADDIE S. RYAN, at
Mercantile Library Hall,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
NOVEMBER 3 AND 4.
Tickets, with reserved seats, \$1 00. For sale at Mellor & Hoene's Music Store, Fifth avenue. Tickets without reserved seats, 75 cents, for sale at the door. Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8 precisely. no3

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until
7th Day of November,
for building a new wooden structure at the
Bridge Over Watson's Run,
On the Elizabethtown road, in Elizabeth township.
Plans and specifications can be seen on application.
By direction of County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
oc3:g35d-F

FRESH BUTTER—
EGGS, ONIONS, PEAS,
APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, &C.,
RECEIVING DAILY AND FOR SALE BY
BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN,
299 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
no3:g85

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, November 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for the construction of stairs on the side of the hill at Seneca street, at or near Marion street, and at or near the Birmingham Bridge, will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, NOV. 10th, 1870.
Also, for the grading, paving and curbing of HAZLETT STREET, from Penn avenue to Denny's line.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished by this office.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON
And Heavy Hardware.
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein Bolts,
NUTS, WASHERS, AND COACH SCREWS, HARROW TEETH, PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, &c.
BOLTS, SPIKES AND WROUGHT IRON SHAPES for Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery. HOOK AND EYE SCREW and SCREW and STRAP HINGES. Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Ruber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Bands, Single Tree and other labor saving odd shapes of iron. Send for prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water St., and 114 and 116 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY A. LEGGATE.
BUILDING LOTS
ON
Ohio Avenue, Jackson Street,
AND
Fremont Street, Allegheny,
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE FOR P. FT. W. & C. R. W. CO.
On SATURDAY, November 5th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, 8 lots on Fremont street, between Ohio avenue and Jackson street, each 21x100 feet; 10 lots on Fremont street, above Jackson, each 21x100 feet, 3 lots on Jackson street, each 20x105 feet, and 4 lots on Ohio avenue, each 20x105 feet, on which is erected a large frame structure, at present used as a livery stable, which will be sold subject to a short lease.
Special attention is drawn to this attractive sale. Fremont street gives evidence of becoming one of the fine streets of the city. Is on line of street railway, and is the main thoroughfare to the New Brighton road. This being an unreserved sale, intending buyers can never get a better opportunity. Terms will be made liberal.
A. LEGGATE,
no3 AUCTIONEER.

AN ORDINANCE.
SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of St. Clair, That any person or persons who shall keep or suffer to remain on his, her or their premises or property any dead carcass, garbage, offal, putrid meat, nauseous liquor or any offensive matter, or shall cast the same upon any street, square, alley, lane or common, shall, besides paying the expense of removing the same, if removed by the borough authorities, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense a fine of ten dollars. And the Street Commissioner of the borough is hereby authorized to enter into any house, or upon any lot or premises, and remove, at the expense of the owner or occupier of the same, such declared nuisances.
SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons whatsoever to kill or slaughter, or cause to be killed or slaughtered, any animal upon any public street, lane or alley, or to have any slaughter house, for the killing of any animal, within the limits of the borough to the common nuisance of the neighborhood. And any person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense fifteen dollars.
SEC. 3. And be it further ordained and enacted that any person or persons who shall obstruct any public road, street or alley by any wagon, cart, dray or other vehicle, or any rubbish, building material or other obstruction and if upon due notice shall not remove the same, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars and for [illegible] obstruction.
SEC. 4. That any person or persons who shall wilfully cut, break, or in any way injure or destroy any fruit, shade or ornamental tree, shrub or vine, which is, or may hereafter be planted on any private ground, or on any of the streets, lanes, alleys or commons of this borough, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifteen dollars.
SEC. 5. That whenever any person shall dig any cellar, vault, drain or excavation of any kind upon his, her or their property adjacent to any public road, street or alley without first protecting persons or beasts from falling therein by placing a sufficient temporary fence or railing around such excavation, he, she or they shall, after due notice, and sufficient time being given by the Street Commissioner to place such fence or railing as above directed, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty dollars for the first offense and for every subsequent offense not less than twenty nor more than thirty dollars.
SEC. 6. That whenever any person shall sink a privy it shall in all cases be placed at least two feet from the line of the adjoining lot, and shall be walled or substantially planked to prevent it from caving in upon the line of the adjoining property, and shall be made tight and secure, and free from all nauseous and offensive smell to the neighborhood, and when any privy shall be otherwise than aforesaid placed, constructed or kept, the same is declared to be a public nuisance, and the owner or possessor of the same shall, if he neglect to remove the same after due notice by the Street Commissioner, forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars for the first offense and a like amount for each week the same is continued.
SEC 7. That any person who shall drive any wagon, cart, dray or other vehicle upon any sidewalk of the borough shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars.
SEC 8. Any person found within [illegible] the borough, acting in a disorderly [illegible] any way disturbing the public peace, [illegible] conviction, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than two nor more than five dollars for the first offense and for every subsequent offense not less than three nor more than ten dollars.
SEC. 9. And it is further ordained and enacted that all fines and forfeitures that may be assessed under the ordinances of the borough of St. Clair shall be paid to the treasurer of the same, and shall be recovered before a Justice of the Peace of the borough.
ANTHONY NEWMYER, Burgess.
Attest: J. M. COOK, Clerk.

RESIDENCE AT WOODS' RUN FOR SALE. A comfortable, well arranged dwelling house, of [illegible] rooms, [illegible] [illegible] door, fruit and shade trees, [illegible] about one half acre of [illegible] two minutes' walk from the station, fronting on the Beaver Road and Shady avenue.
no1 S. CUTHBERT & SON, [illegible]

NITRATE SODA.—200 bags in store and for sale by J. R. CANFIELD, [illegible]
no1

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers......\$1.50.
Clubs of five......1.25.
Clubs of ten......1.15.
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A good bar-keeper, who understands the oyster business, by C. Welters, No. 4 Sixth avenue.

WANTED.—A few respectable BOARDERS. For location and terms address E, GAZETTE office.

WANTED.—A SERVANT GIRL, Protestant, to do general housework. Enquire at No. 82 ROBINSON STREET. 10-31

AGENTS WANTED—(\$225 a month)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

WANTED.—Fifty Coal Diggers to work in one of the
RICHEST COAL MINES IN ILLINOIS.
Good houses and other conveniences are provided. Apply at 128 Smithfield street.
nov1g R. A. SCHNABEL.

WANTED.—A First Class Photographer, to take charge of a gallery in McKeesport borough. The owner will rent gallery and instruments to a good operator or hire one by the week.
Call at or address, Sunbeam Gallery, McKeesport, Pa.
A good chance for a good artist. nov1g2

WANTED—AGENTS.—(\$20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. oc22

WANTED.—50 Laborers for Railroad; 20 Coal Miners, a Blacksmith for country; 10 Girls for housework in city; 6 for country; 3 Cooks for city; several girls want chamberwork nursing and sewing. Farm Hands, Drivers, Laborers and Boys furnished at short notice, by applying at No. 1 Sixth street, first door from the Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.—Several good men who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, on a salary. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish a horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. No capital required.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 140 Wood street,
oc13:f10-TTHAS Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.
MORTGAGES.
In large or small amounts at a fair rate of interest on city or county property.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
oc10: 129 Smithfield street.

WANTED.
Fifty Coal Miners,
Wanted at SEWANEE COAL MINES, Tracy City Grundy county, Tennessee. oc21:70

WANTED—MORTGAGES.
Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.
CHARLES JERMY,
Real Estate Agent,
65 Grant street.

TO-LET.

FOR RENT.—DAIRY FARM.
A farm containing One Hundred and Sixty acres, six miles from the city, one mile from Bellview and one-half mile from Laurel Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Enquire of
JOHN WILSON & BRO.,
No. 60 Hamnd,
no3:g31 Allegheny City.

TO LET.—On James street, Allegheny, A GOOD STABLE.
With accommodations for four horses. Apply at Superior Oil Works, on Saw Mill Valley Plank Road, Reserve township. oc21:f24-TTHST

TO-LET—FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a gentleman's sleeping room. Enquire at 134 FOURTH AVENUE. 10-26

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One car of Barley, by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN, No. 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no3

FOR SALE—One car of Potatoes, in store, by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN, No. 299 Liberty street. no3

FOR SALE—2,000 barrels S W Flour by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN, No. 299 Liberty street. no3

FOR SALE—100 boxes Cheese cheap, by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN, No. 299 Liberty street. no3

FOR SALE—AGENTS WANTED.—PROF. STOWE'S comprehensive and self-interpreting FAMILY BIBLE. Best in Arabesque Marbled Edges, \$10 50; in Arabesque, Gilt, \$12 50; in Morocco, Full Gilt Paneled \$15 50. J. J. AVAIR, Sewickley, Allegheny Co., Pa.

FOR SALE—One of the best paying TAVERNS in the county, with Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, License, Lease, &c. Reasons for selling: Owner obliged to leave the State. Price \$3,000. Apply at 171 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE.—40 Acres of very fine Land in Indiana township, on which is erected a good stone house of 5 rooms, large log barn, 60 fruit trees, grapes, &c. On this desirable property are 3 good never-failing springs. The property is but 9 miles from the city, and cannot fail to suit. T. B. SILL & SON.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A Good Farm of 100 Acres, under the best cultivation, upon which is erected a first rate dwelling, barn, &c. Abundance of fruit of all kinds. This will be sold cheap. HOUSES and LOTS of all descriptions are for sale on our hands, and we will take pleasure in showing and giving full particulars regarding them to all who may call on us.
Money to loan on first mortgages at reasonable rates.
T. B. SILL & SON,
Cor. Penn and 33d streets.

FOR SALE—SMALL COUNTRY SEAT.—Situated one mile from Port Perry. Contains three acres of rich garden land, filled with fruit of the best varieties, all bearing; 200 grape vines; one of the best springs of water at the door. The improvements are a neat 2 Story Dwelling, with 4 rooms, nearly new; also a Tenant House, with 3 rooms, Stable and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low figure, as the owner is moving south. Apply to
oc22 B. McLAIN & CO., No. 164 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, in good order; one a fine, comfortable and convenient house; good water, and one of the best water powers in Western Pennsylvania for a mill; 16 miles from the city, on the waters of Turtle Creek Road, ½ of a mile from Stewart's Station, Central Railroad. Also, several good Farms, in good locations and houses for sale. Enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
my11 No. 110 Grant St., opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms, ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF COAL, more or less, the vein of coal being about six feet in thickness, and of a good quality, with sufficient surface to work and take out the same. Situate about three-quarters of a mile from P. Y. Hite's Station, on the West Penn Railroad, in East Deer Township, Allegheny Co. A good title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
oc9:161 FREDERICK CHRIST.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.
The two story double house, the residence of Robert S. Kennedy, Esq., adjoining the residence of Messrs. Wm. and Hay Walker and Wm. Cooper, in McClure township, on the New Brighton Road, about 3 miles from the city. The house contains 14 rooms; also, ice house and cooling room, summer kitchen and laundry and out house, convenient to the main building; the house is supplied with water and gas. The grounds, comprising about 10½ acres, are tastefully laid out and are stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, &c. On the premises are a large stable, cold grapery, out houses and gardener's house of 5 rooms. Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. is within a few minutes' walk of the house. For terms enquire at the PEARL MILL, Allegheny. [illegible]

DIARIES, 1861.
Samples now ready. Discounts from manufacturers list, according to quantity. Large terms to buyers. Thirty styles, the most desirable, including all the varieties. Orders taken now to deliver any time during the season. The best time to buy is now, when the assortment is complete. Send for price list.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers & Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
PROPRIETORS OF
"Our New Paper."

HENRY G. HALE
Has now in stock the very latest styles of
FALL GOODS,
Direct from the London market, comprising DIAGONALS, ENGLISH COATINGS, CHEVIOT and PANTALOON [illegible] and an endless variety of the choicest [illegible] CORDUROY of [illegible]
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

MAHONING HOUSE,
ORRSVILLE,
[illegible]
JOSEPH [illegible]
Proprietor.
GOOD [illegible]

\$100,000 [illegible]

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111@111¼.

ON BEHALF of our recently retired partner, Mr. F. B. Penniman, and our new associate in business, Mr H. M. Long, and ourselves, we return hearty thanks to the city press generally for the complimentary notices they have awarded in speaking of the change of firm.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY happening the Cambria on the coast of Ireland has been followed in rapid succession by tales of disaster by lake and by sea truly terrible to think about. The Varuna, bound from New York for New Orleans, went down in the Gulf of Mexico in a recent storm and forty-three human beings perished. None survived to tell the fearful story. Other disasters are reported resulting from the same terrible storm, and the loss of life must have been great.

WITHIN a few days travel from the Cape of Good Hope a large and rich bed of diamonds have been discovered, and great excitement attends the discovery. A tide of emigration has set in towards the hitherto barren and neglected place, and as the story of its fabulous wealth in precious gems becomes noised throughout the world, fortune seekers will flock thither in great numbers from all quarters of the globe. There is little doubt but the tales concerning the richness of the region are highly colored, but the world is so full of those who would invest in the chance of finding a few of the valuable gems to make them wealthy, that the new diamond country will be over run with venturesome fortune seekers. It is human weakness to wish to make money without much trouble.

THE *Commercial*, as is well known in this community, is particularly hostile to the administration of President Grant, and it loses no opportunity to vent its impotent spleen. In yesterday's edition it was guilty of a gross, glaring and startling misrepresentation, spreading in no ordinary type the announcement that the Government debt had been increased(!) five millions of dollars during the month of October. Now the very opposite of the assertion is true, inasmuch as the official figures show that during that month the debt was decreased more than five millions of dollars. In its anxiety to damage the President and the party that elected him, the *Commercial* resorts to the meanest quality of misrepresentation and falsehood, and this last is but a sample of its stock in trade. The reduction of the National debt has been going on surely and steadily under the present administration, by the faithful collection of the revenues, and the exercise of rigid economy in all the governmental departments. This the *Commercial* knows, but it does not suit its purposes to say so while waging war on Grant and the Republican party.

THE LOSS OF DIJON is a sorry one to France, and the responsibility of its capture by the enemy is charged to Garibaldi and his inexperienced officers. As a stragetic point it is exceedingly important. Its occupation, says the New York *Tribune*, turns the French positions in the Southern Vosges, and will compel the evacuation of all unfortified cities along the railways through the passes of those mountains. Garibaldi has been attempting to hold these points, but his force is wholly inadequate for the purpose. The German army at Dijon also interposes between Tours and Lyons, and threatens Bourges. The captured city is at the head of the broadest and most beautiful valley of Eastern France—that of the Saone and Rhone, in which are situated Lyons, Valence, Avignon and Marseilles. It is distant but one hundred miles from Lyons, and two hundred and fifty from the Mediterranean Sea. The spare forces of Prince Frederick Charles from Metz and the army which has been operating around Colmar and Schlestadt, once united at Dijon, will form a column that the French can hardly hope to resist in the open field. Our accounts from Garibaldi's army represent it to be small in numbers and poorly supplied with arms and ammunition. The fortified cities on the Saone and Rhone may, however, resist the advance of the Germans for several weeks; but this defense will not save the Departments from the desolation and ruin consequent upon a forward movement from Dijon.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The exhibit we recently made of the increase of population in the Western District of Pennsylvania during the past decade of years has produced quite a sensation in the Eastern end. The Philadelphia *North American* thus comments on the figures:

During the last decade the western district of Pennsylvania, which comprises about two-thirds of the area of the State, and which has always suffered in its interests on account of the lack of railways, has made much greater progress in that species of development than at any former period, and great as is our network of railways in the densely populous Eastern district, it may be doubted whether in the end we shall not be surpassed in mileage. This whole Western district is really in the condition of some of the new States of the West—it cannot get enough railways to satisfy its wants, no matter how fast the roads may be multiplied But our superficial area is so rugged that railroad building with us is necessarily far more costly than with the prairie States of the West.

Astonishing as has been the general growth of this western district of Pennsylvania, the progress of some of its towns is still more remarkable. Scranton, the centre of the Luzerne coal field, had only 9,223 inhabitants in the year 1860, and has now 35,762, and takes rank above Reading as the third city in the State, considering Pittsburgh and its suburbs together as the second city. This tells the story of the wondrous prosperity of that northern coal field. It is obvious that the enterprising men of Scranton have not stopped to grumble about anything. They have made the most use of their opportunities. They have made their coal and iron the basis of a flourishing industry. We find the same amazing growth at other towns in the same field. Thus Williamsport has risen from 4,358 in 1860, to 10,066 in 1870; and Wilkesbarre, which had 4,260 in 1860, has now 10,180. The railroads leading to these places have carried emigration thither from the great centres of Philadelphia and New York. The general result of the present census will show Pennsylvania to have made greater progress in her minor cities and towns than at any former period."

COTTON TRANSPORTATION.

The subject of cotton transportation by water in barges, instead of steamboats is exciting considerable attention in the southern cities. It has ever appeared strange to us that such an innovation was not made for it seems singular that no effort should have been made to reduce the heavy cost of moving the staple product of the South into market. In discussing the relative merits of the two systems the New Orleans *Picayune* has to say:

"Let us take one of the river steamers, the Natchez or the Lee, for example. This boat starts from Vicksburg with half a cargo, say 25,000 bales of cotton. She is fully manned, carrying a crew of probably seventy-five men, of which thirty or more are deck hands, as a great force is needed to insure dispatch. As this vessel steams down the river she represents a capital, including cargo, of about $800,000. The interest upon this at 10 per cent. is $[illegible] per day. The running expenses, including wear and tear, insurance, wages and support of crew, and exclusive of fuel, do not fall short of $[illegible] per day. Yet the vessel pursues her course from point to point, stopping here and there to pick up a passenger or ten bales of cotton, the cargo already on board paying all these enormous expenses, amounting to $15 per hour exclusive of fuel. Steam has to be kept up while landing, so that the consumption of fuel is almost as great as when running. The pilots, the engineer, and nearly all the crew stand idle during the stoppage, yet their pay is going on. The cargo already on board is subjected to all the risks of fire and the dangers of navigation while crossing and recrossing the river, and when rounding too."

"Could we not, on the contrary, follow the example of the railroad by distributing small vessels or barges at the receiving points along the river, to be loaded and afterwards picked up by a tug boat and brought in a fleet to this city.

"In this way, instead of having one or two, or perhaps three hundred thousand dollars, with twenty five men tied up at a river bank to receive a small lot of cotton we have only a barge worth three or four thousand dollars, manned by three or four men, on small wages. These barges could be dropped down stream from point to point with ease; or, if the system was generally adopted, very small tugboats would find it profitable to cruise about and move barges from place to place within short distance of each other, as occasion demand.

"The return shipments of produce to the country could be distributed by the barges in the same manner.

"This system of transportation, not only on the Mississippi, but the Red, the Ouachita, the Arkansas and other rivers, would prove as rapid as the present mode, and vastly more economical. On those streams which rise and fall very suddenly, barges could be distributed at the various receiving points, and on the first rise they could all be brought out at once.

"The cost of a towboat and six barges capable of carrying 3000 bales of cotton would not amount to more than $40,000, and the expenses of running them would be very much less than those of a steamboat of the same capacity. Besides, there would be a great saving in drayage by this system. The barges could be dropped along between the piers amongst the shipping of the upper part of the First district, convenient to the cotton presses, and after being unloaded, towed down to receive their return cargo."

The Philadelphia *North American* intelligently discusses the subject and recommends that iron barges instead of wooden ones be adopted, thus securing greater safety and thereby largely reducing the rate of insurance. Iron barges have already been built, at Dubuque and Cincinnati, for the western rivers, and these cities, as well as St. Louis and Pittsburgh, are now prepared to build cotton barges for the New Orleans trade as fast as they may be needed.

The same journal thinks it worth while for the builders at Pittsburgh to construct a fleet of iron cotton barges at a venture and send them to New Orleans, where, no doubt, they would soon meet with a ready sale.

It advises the boat builders of this city not to lose the opportunity presented for embarking in a new trade but to promptly send agents to New Orleans to look out for the chances about to be afforded if the change in the manner of transportation be effected. The suggestion is eminently worthy the consideration of our builders and should be promptly attended upon.

OUR PROTEST REVIEWED.

We present below a translation of the remarks of the *Freiheits Freund*, in order as much as possible to ameliorate the "misfortune" complained of therein, by giving our English readers an opportunity to see what our German friend has to say for himself. We do not wish to enter into any controversy with our talented neighbor, but shall merely state that our readers have had frequent opportunities to become acquainted with the general high tone and correct views of its articles, other than by the extracts, which, it infers, we have garbled for use in our "Protest." We may as well also repeat that we did not object to the matter, but the manner of our neighbor, and enter at the same time another and most decided "protest" against the imputation thrown upon our veracity, in which we think the *Freiheits Freund* over steps the boundaries of journalistic privilege:

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

has in its last number an article couched in a somewhat heated tone, in which it troubles itself over certain recent opinions upon American affairs given in the *Freiheits Freund*. At the same time that we with pleasure sieze upon the opportunity to answer the "Protest" of our valued neighbor with whom we feel connected by so many intellectual conjunctions, we shall however, first take the opportunity to point out a misfortune. The GAZETTE in its article headed "Protest," addresses itself self evidently to its English readers. But of these English readers there are surely only very, very few who understand the German language, or even if they should understand the same, would probably read the *Freiheits Freund*. Hence it follows that the English readers form their opinion of the worth of our sheet upon the short extracts which it pleased the GAZETTE to quote from our articles in its Protest. On the other side most of our German readers are thoroughly capable of reading our paper as well as the English ones and thus form their opinions. This is an evident disadvantage for the German journalist who has no redress no matter how often the English public may be unjustly informed. In our case we shall merely remark that the extracts from the *Freiheits Freund* given in the Protest of the GAZETTE were torn from their connection, and are throughout not calculated properly to represent the tendency of our journal.

The *Freiheits Freund* has loudly and often proclaimed its Republican principles and its admiration of American institutions and of the great and high-spirited American people, and we imagine our respected neighbor of the GAZETTE will vouch for us that there can be no doubt as to our opinions upon these subjects. If certain defects of the American national character (every great people filled with national pride is and must be in certain ways defective) are occasionally somewhat more prominently brought forward by a German journal than is agreeable for a rather too sensitive disposition, we can present our liveliest regrets.

We however permit ourselves most respectfully to remark to our highly valued friend of the GAZETTE that the Anglo-Americans in the United States are much more dogmatical in regard to the Germans and their peculiarities and customs. What shall the Germans say when they are constantly slandered by respected Presbyterian preachers as "infidels," "Sabbath breakers," etc., etc., in public meetings, where Lager bier" "Saurkraut" and Bretzels" are always scornfully depicted as the chief matters in german social life. And further, how frightfully the Democratic Journals have maligned, ridiculed and slandered the Germans. When now in a republic people like Sumner and Wendell Phillips come out in public and deliver opinions upon European affairs which would be just as sharply criticized by the whole European press; hall a German Journal like the *Freiheits Freund* not also have the right to make itself merry over them? A glance from the respected gentlemen of the GAZETTE, through the most prominent German journals of the United States must convince them that they have expressed themselves in regard to the politicians in question in the same sense as the *Freiheits Freund*. If the writer of a newspaper article is a naturalized citizen of the United States, or not, makes, really, in regard to the contents of the article, no difference whatever. The example of German ignorance which the GAZETTE gave appears to us upon close inspection to be too incredible for us to consider as true. Every twelve years old boy in Germany knows the geography of North and South America too well to ever commit such a blunder as that given by the GAZETTE.

We will express the hope that our valued friend of the GAZETTE may lose his exaggerated sensitiveness in regard to German criticism of American affairs as quickly as we have ceased to trouble ourselves about the contemptuous and sneering manner of so many American critics.

POLITICAL.

It is reported in Washington that General Pleasanton has received the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Mr. Delano.

GENERAL WILLIAM E. BARTLETT, who was nominated for Congress by the Labor Reformers of the Tenth Massachusetts District, has declined the nomination.

GERRITT SMITH has issued a circular letter to the colored people of New York, in which he directs their political action in general, and asks them in particular at this time to lay aside all other questions and join the anti-dram-shop party.

COMMISSIONER WALKER, of the Census Bureau, has sent to New York city the plan of the President for a new census of the population alone, based upon the new arrangement of districts. The enumeration will begin immediately after election, and will be simply to test the accuracy of the recent census, to which Mayor Hall takes exception.

A $50,000 dollar suit for damages has been brought by Hon. John A. Stein, of Lafayette, against Col J. S. Williams, Inspector of Elections, because of the numbering of his ballot. The plaintiff alleges "that by reason of the trespass of said defendant in numbering his ballot, and depositing the same in the ballot-box, the secrecy of the same was violated, to the great damage of the constitutional privileges and franchise of the plaintiff." This will be a test case of that requirement of law compelling the numbering of ballots.

BRIEF TOPICS.

RECKLESSNESS, OR WORSE.

Grave charges are made against the owner of the steamer Alexander Petion, formerly owned by the Haytien Government, but sold to M. Rivere, of Port au Prince, which foundered at sea on the 12th ult. While loading with logwood at Petit Goaves, for Boston, it was discovered that she was leaking, and the donkey engine could hardly keep her afloat. Yet in spite of the protests of the officers and crew, a large cargo was taken in, and she steamed for Port au Prince to coal. There she sank in four feet of water, but was raised, and without repairs was sent to sea. The crew had mostly left her, declining to be "drowned with their eyes open," but a partial crew was shipped, on the pretence that she was only going to Nassau. Rough weather came on and the fifth day out she strained terribly, and fearing that she was going down the captain headed her for Nassau, 500 miles distant. The next day she foundered, the crew barely escaping to the boats. They suffered great hardships, and the boat containing the captain drifted four days without fresh water, and the occupants were nearly dead when picked up. Part of the men are cared for at Nassau, and the rest have been forwarded from Key West to New York, where the Haytien consulate is providing for them.

BURNSIDE.

Many people in this country have felt a natural curiosity to watch the movements of General Burnside, abroad, to know what they mean, and whether his "mission" is a private or an official one. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Prussian headquarters at Versailles, declares that Bismarck has a penchant for him, and though the main object of his presence relates to private affairs, yet his free passage between the two belligerents cannot but produce an effect. On his first visit to Paris, Gen. Burnside was driven in a carriage with Col. Forbes and a trumpeter, from the Prussian outposts at Sevres to the Seine, and after a parley was taken across in a boat to the other side where he was met by a French officer. Here he was obliged to halt till a message could be sent to Gen. Trochu. After two hours, however, Gen. Burnside was passed to Longchamps, where a superior officer received and lodged him in the villa of Baron Rothschild. A little after midnight, a carriage sent by Gen. Trochu arrived, but Gen. Burnside was in bed and did not leave for Paris till 6 the next morning. After an interview with Gen. Trochu at the Louvre, and a stop over night in the beleaguered city, he returned to King William's headquarters, as he had gone.

QUEEN ANNE FARTHINGS.

The iconoclasts are still at work. One by one our idols are overthrown. We have all along been taught to believe that but three of the Queen Anne farthings were struck, and that then the die flew to pieces. Further, it is very generally supposed that two only of the three coins are to be found in our collections, and that the third, if it could be discovered, would be of enormous value. The fact of the matter now seems to be, that not only are there numerous specimens at the British Museum, but that others may be bought of any dealer. Notwithstanding this, offers of the missing farthing have constantly been received at the British Museum, at modest prices, varying from three hundred to a thousand pounds. One man communicated on the subject with the Lords of the Treasury, and was much disgusted that no notice was taken of his application. It is said that even royalty itself has been addressed upon the matter

A TRIFLING ERROR.

An editor in New Jersey had a little nephew only six months old, and the little nephew died. Some of the editor's friends considered it would be a good thing to give to the afflicted uncle a substantial expression of their sympathy: so they contracted with a local sculptor for a grave stone. The design consisted of an angle carrying the little one in her arms and flying away, while a woman sat weeping up on the ground. It was executed horribly. The tombstone was sent to the editor, with a simple request that he would accept it. As he was absent the junior editor determined he would acknowledge it. So the next day he burst out in the paper with the following remarks:

"ART NEWS.—We have received from the hands of our eminent sculptor, Felix Mullens, a comic bas relief, designed for an ornamental fireboard. It represents an Irishman in his night shirt running away with the little god cupid, while the Irishman's sweetheart hides her head indifferently in the corner. Every true work of art tells its own story; and we understood, as soon as we glanced at this, that our Irish friend has been coquetted with by the fair one, and is pretending to transfer his love to other quarters.

"There is a lurking smile on the Irishman's lips which expresses his mischievous intentions perfectly. We think it would have been better, however, to have clothed him some thing else than a nigh shirt, and to have smoothed down his hair. We have placed this *chief d'oeuvre* beneath our parlor mantle piece, where it will surely will be admired by our friends when they call. We are glad to encourage such progress in local art"

A FALSE ALARM.

There was an alarm of fire at the Surrey Theatre, London, lately. In the last scene of the new drama, "Link by Link," sparks were seen to fall from the ceiling upon the stage, and the curtains were suddenly let down. There was no cry of "fire" but a rush was immediately made from the stalls and other parts of the house, and a general panic seemed inevitable. Two gentlemen who had been having some refreshments in one of the rooms off the box lobby, hearing that the theatre was on fire smashed the windows overhanging the street and jumped out. Cries of "Keep your seats!" "Nothing has happened!" "There is no danger!" came from the orchestra, and stage boxes and stage without producing the desired effect, until the orchestra struck up a lively air, and the curtain was again drawn up. Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of the theatre, then came forward and told the audience that a piece of gauze over the stage had caught fire; that it was thought advisable to drop the curtain while the fire was being extinguished, and that there had been really no cause for alarm, as the fire was of the most trifling character. The remainder of the performance was then proceeded with, free from further commotion.

A MILITARY MYSTERY.

[From the Troy Times.]

The shipment of arms and military stores generally from the West Troy Arsenal still continues. On Sunday night a thousand boxes of carbines were carried to New York by the Connecticut, and on every subsequent evening the boats have had shipments from the Arsenal at West Troy. These are ostensibly intended for New York harbor, but they must have some other destination, as enough carbines, rifles, pistols, and other small arms have been sent to furnish every United States soldier in New York harbor with a ton of weapons. The fact has created a great deal of gossip in the vicinity, some persons claiming to know that the fire-arms are intended for an expedition which will leave New York early the coming month for a point the Government of the United States has been looking at with envious eyes for some years. There are others again who assert that they are intended for the arsenals on the sea coast and in the vicinity of New York City. A company of United States soldiers passed through Albany yesterday *en route* for New York. The officer in charge was very reticent as to their movements after reaching that point,

THE HEATHEN JAPANESE.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says: The Japanese celebrities now in our midst do not exhibit any of that irrepressible singularity which gave Japanese "Tommy" his great reputation in this country. They neither pull ladies' chignons, nor press their hoops to see if they are hollow, nor put mustard in their ice cream, nor chew tobacco, nor do anything else which we are pleased to attribute to the innocence and ignorance of heathen visitors. These latter-day Japs clearly do not understand what we expect of them. They will never be popular while they behave in this genteel manner. We wish to say to Oyama Yathuka that he must change his deportment, or his name will never go down with honor to posterity. Let him walk Broadway eating a baked rat, or appear barefooted at the first public ball, or hook his watch chain to a ring in his nose, or borrow one of Mr. Greeley's old hats for an umbrella, or do something of that sort whereby he may meet the national demand for sensation and answer the national idea of a true Japanee. To be going about the streets in a civilized raiment behaving like a white man, is a wanton abuse of our hospitality, and a cruel exhibition of indifference to our dearest wishes.

BRITISH LIBERTY.

It al wonderful to observe how feudal authority, especially in Scotland, is still asserted and submitted to. Lately, in Dumfries, the Duke of Buccleugh ordered all his tenants to vote for the Tory candidate for the House of Commons. His Grace had employed a certain Dr. Macauley to attend upon the sick among his miners, and the doctor was also medical officer of the parish of Canrobie, Dr. Macaulay, with real Scotch independence, saw fit to support the Liberal candidate. For this iniquity he was ordered to cease his attendance upon the colliers, and by the influence of the great man his appointment as parochial doctor was cancelled. The tenants petitioned to have Dr. Macauley retained, and were laughed at for their pains. The workhouse people might as well have petitioned, with Oliver Twist at their head, for the removal of Mr. Bumble. The persecuted physician tried to make a living in Canrobie as an independent doctor, but the Duke set up a Tory doctor in opposition, and commanded everybody to be physicked by his *protege*. Consequently Dr. Macauley was forced to flee to some other part of the lovely Land of Liberty. Petty despotism like this would certainly drive free and enlightened Americans to insanity or rebellion. Fortunately, our political system, with all its faults, allows us to be killed or cured by the man of our own choice.

A GALLANT OFFICER.

An incident occurred on the last trip of the *Ossipee*, which deserves more than a passing notice. On the morning of the 12th of October, while the vessel was steaming along at the rate of five knots, with strong winds blowing, and while making sail, the main-topsail halvards parted, and the yard fell, precipitating the "captain of the top" into the sea. In falling he struck the rigging twice. Lieut. Commander N. Mayo Dyer, navigating officer, was standing on the poop deck at the time, taking his morning observation, and saw the "captain" fall. Believing that the man had been stunned by the fall and seriously injured, Mr. Dyer jumped overboard and swam to him. He managed to tie a rope thrown to him around the drowning man's body and had him hoisted on board. This noble and daring act on the part of the officer, risking his own life to save another, was hailed with gratification by all on board, and he was greeted on his return with hearty thanks. We learn that Commodore Taylor proposes to make a report of this heroic conduct to the Secretary of the Navy

POPULAR FACTS.

It is stated that the Postmaster-General will give us in his next report certain facts and figures concerning the franking privilege, one of the most costly absurdities under which the much taxed Republic groans. Last year there was sent free through the mails matter which, at the regular rates of postage, would have brought into the department between two and three millions of dollars—tons of print, which nobody reads or is expected to read. An accurate account of this during the last year has been kept by the Postmasters. Now, if Mr. Cresswell will take some measures to remedy the irregularities in the transmission of the mails throughout the country, and in his eagerness to reduce the expenses to a minimum will not so lessen the working force of the offices that the work cannot be done promptly, we shall be much obliged to him.

A CHICAGO SERMON.

At a late instalation service in Chicago, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, in delivering the charge to the candidate, said that the main hinderance to the spread of religion in that city was the devotion of the men to business and of the women to pleasure He told his brother that he would "find it difficult to induce men in Chicago to stand still long enough to listen to the gospel." Then, by way of making matters pleasant, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell added that "he was by no means seeking to place the gospel in opposition to rational business industry." He then offered the novel observation that Christ selected for his followers "such men as Matthew, who had been an officer of the internal revenue, and Peter, James, and John, who had followed a thriving business while they were fishers of men;" but, unfortunately, it is not of record that any Apostle was in the grain trade and sold damaged wheat. It is usually taken for granted in discussions of this nature, that merchants neglect their spiritual interests rather more grossly than any other class of men. With the facts before us, we cannot think this to be true. It happens every day that great fortunes, the result of a life of toil, are given to churches, to missions, to colleges, to theological schools; and whenever money is required for any great benevolent or moral enterprise, it is to the strong boxes of the business men that appeals, almost invariably successfully, are made; while the man who would enjoy the luxury of giving must submit to the labor of aquisition.

THE LOVE-LORN MATTER.

The London *Spectator* says: "Society is greatly excited by the news that the Queen, following the precedents of the Stuarts, the Tudors, and the Plantagenets, but breaking the traditions of the House of Brunswick, has sanctioned the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn. We believe the concession, for we suppose it is a concession, will be a popular one, though, as we have argued, it may involve some odd consequences, and will diminish that charm of separateness from ordinary mankind which adheres to the royal caste. We trust Parliament will show its approval of it by voting the Princess at least as large a dower as her sisters, the more so as the alliance will be a great political injury to the Marquis The English people is the most unreasonable in the world. It decidedly approves the match, but it will never after it allow Lord Lorn to obtain high office. His appointment hereafter, say to the Indian Vice Royalty, would be instantly denounced as a 'court job.'"

BROKER'S RIGHTS.

The Supreme Court of Cincinnati has recently delivered an important opinion upon the right of a real estate broker to recover his commissions, although he had deviated from the instructions of his principal, the person offering the real estate for sale. The facts of the case were as follows: The owner of a house entrusted it to a broker, directing it to be sold for $6,500, and not to be advertised. The broker was to receive one per cent. commission, but no commission was to be paid in case the owner sold the property. The broker, afterwards, through a misunderstanding, lowered the price to $6,000, without the consent of the owner, and advertised the property. While matters were in this position, a gentleman who was looking for a house for a friend, saw the advertisement, called to see the broker, got the price as $6,000, and reported to the friend. Communications were then opened directly between the owner of the property and the person desirous of buying a dwelling, and the house changed hands at $6,500. The Supreme Court held that the broker was entitled to his commission, as through his efforts the parties had been brought together, and the sale finally effected.

CAMBRIDGE PROFESSORSHIPS.

It is mentioned as a curious fact that, at the present time, the richest and the poorest professorships in Cambridge University, England, are vacant at the same time. The Regius Professorship of Divinity was endowed with a stipend of $200 per annum, chargeable upon the revenues of Trinity College, and the salary was augmented by King James I, by annexing to the chair the Rectorship of Somersham, the gress value of which is over $10,000 a year. The Professorship of Arabic was also originally endowed with an annual salary of $200, which has been increased by the sum of $150, derived from a legacy of $5,000, invested in three per cent. Consols. The income of the Professorship of Arabic amounts to about $7 a week, and this low salary, it is argued, will not attract the competition of the best scholars. On the other hand the two candidates for the Divinity Professorship are both men of considerable University distinction.

A CLEVER BOY.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of October 28, says: "Yesterday afternoon, at about 10 o'clock, an accident happened to a little girl which would undoubtedly have proved fatal but for the remarkable presence of mind exhibited by a four years' old boy. The circumstances of the case are these: A little daughter of Mr. James Mellen aged two years, went from her home on Wood street to the next house to play with a little boy. The two children were playing alone in the yard, drawing about a small cart. The girl was pulling the cart and walking backward, when she came to the cistern, which was uncovered at the time, as it was wash day, and fell in. The cistern is eight feet deep and had over five feet of water in it. The little boy saw his playmate fall, and, quickly running to the edge of the cistern, he threw himself on his face, his chin resting on the curb, and stretched his hands toward the water. As the girl rose to the surface she threw up her arms and the little hero caught her two wrists and held them tightly, screaming loudly for his 'mama.' The mother, accustomed to hearing him call thus while playing, at first paid no attention to him, but as he continued to shout, she went to him, and saved the girl from drowning. So tightly had the boy held on that the imprints of his fingers and finger nails were very distinct upon the little girl's wrist, and she had so struggled in the water that his chin was much bruised against the cistern curb, but still he held on, and his efforts saved the child's life."

MOSQUITOES IN LAPLAND.

Mosquitoes are the terror of our early autumn months, But there are countries where these torments are worse than with us. In Lapland a visit from a swarm is a terror. The doors and windows are shut to keep them out, and the tops of chimneys closed with turf. Here, by the way is a hint. Though the windows be barricaded with wire gauze, if there are ventilators in the chimneys left open, or the fire-place is used as ventilator, the insinuating plagues will find their way in. Gauze must be put over all such air holes, or other precautions are vain. This fact some of our country friends have partially learned without going to Lapland. They protect ventilators but forget the fire-places.

BEAUTIFUL OCTOBER.

The charms of the month just passed are thus spoken of by the Chicago *Post*: There is more profanity in October than in any other month. Because, you see, it is the grand stove pipe season. Now the wind batters at the casement, the children shiver, and the wife says, "really, my dear, you *must* put up that stove this very day." Now are the sheet iron emporiums crowded with eager clamorers. Every man calls in stentorian tones for a piece of pipe, and it is not the pipe of peace. For, as he bears it joyfully home and erects it upon the mouth of his stove, there be divers discords. He pours soot on the carpet, spoils his wristbands, blackens his face, skins his knuckles, and finally it smokes from the wrong end. The joints have no affinity for each other. Blasphemy is said, in some cases, to ensue. It is as provoking as driving hogs. There was formerly a deacon in Wisconsin who swore once a year, and only once; in October, and over his stove pipe—or under it, perchance. At last his pastor caught him at it—cornered him right in the middle of his peroration. After the compliments of the season had been exchanged, the deacon confessed and swore off—in fact, he signed a solemn pledge always thereafter to restrain his evil passions and resist the tempter. And he has faithfully kept his pledge. For ever since that day he has employed a genius from the tin shop to put up his stove pipe.

A PATENT TIE.

A citizen of Michigan has invented an iron railway tie which he thinks will prove a practicable substitute for wooden ties, which cost seventy cents each, but require to be replaced every three or four years. The iron tie costs $3, and once down is down forever, as it is protected from corosion by coal tar. The main feature of the invention, however, is the lock. One flange is cast on the tie. The other is of wrought iron, and is held in place by a three-eighths wrought iron quarter round key. The rail rests upon a rubber cushion four inches square and five inches in length. This rubber cushion is protected from the action of the elements by a one-eighth inch iron cap, made to fit over it closely. It is claimed that the rubber cushion will prevent the beating down of the end of the rails; will, by obviating concussion, save rolling stock, and that the train will glide smoothly instead of thundering along.

SCENE IN STRASBOURG.

Nothing can give a more realizing sense of the horrors of a bombardment than some of the minute details which have come to us from Strasbourg. Special incidents impress the mind more deeply than the most imposing array of statistics, informing us, in a general way, that so many thousands have been killed and wounded During those terrible days when the Prussians were pouring shot and shell into Strasbourg, about three hundred citizens were killed, seventeen hundred wounded, and over eight thousand made homeless. Dr. Schueegans, editor of the *Courier du Bas-Rhin*, was walking in the street one day, when a little girl before him suddenly exclaimed that she was hurt. He ran to her and found that five fingers had been taken off, as with a knife, by a grenade splinter. A few days subsequently he saw a little girl's head swept clean off by a shell which exploded at a very short distance before him. On the very last day of the bombardment one shell fell into the third story of a house, killing twelve persons outright, and wounding twelve others. A shell exploded in a young ladies' school, killing two and wounding seven others very severely. The teacher and her pupils were seated around a table when the shell fell amidst them. One poor woman in childbed had both her limbs taken off by a shell. A man left his wife and family within doors, and was himself found a few minutes afterward quite dead, having been struck by a splinter. Two little children were suddenly made motherless by a ball which entirely severed the woman's head from her body. Such are some of the immediate horrors of war.

ADVENTUROUS ARTISTS.

A bold adventure it is—the proposed encampment on Mount Washington during the bleak winter months! The party will consist of Professor J. H. Huntington and Mr. A. F. Clough, photographer, with one or two associates, and they propose to go up to their elevated quarters about the 10th of November. Supplies, consisting of coal, stoves, cooking utensils, provisions of various kinds, and a variety of scientific instruments, are already awaiting transportation up the mountain side. An appartment is to be fitted up for the party in the new railroad depot. The results of the investigation to be carried on at the summit of Mount Washington, like those instituted last winter on Moosehillock, are likely to prove of much value to science in the way of affording new facts in the way of barometrical and thermometrical variatiions, the velocity of winds, the philosophy of storms, etc. Observations will be made in regard to storms in connection with the system now being organized under government auspices. As the ordinary telegraph wires running up the mountain can be of little, if of any use, a telegraphic cable will be used to communicate with the outside world.

UHRICH AND STEINMETZ.

Uhrich retires from Strasburg to live on his parole in Switzerland. Steinmetz retires from before Metz to a civil government in Prussia. Since the fame of Uhrich has become so widely spread, several countries have claimed the honor of being his birth-place; but it is generally asserted by the Alsatian journals that he was born in Phalsbourg in 1802. His wife is a German lady, and during the siege his younger children have been with her relatives in Baden. Steinmetz is said to have been decently dismissed from service because he could not keep his appetite—not for liquor, but for battle—under control. More than once, while large plans have been maturing in the minds of Moltke, has the ardor of Steinmetz carried him away, and by attacking too soon only halt a victory has been gained. He has, however, taken part in some of the greatest battles of his country, and may contentedly retire with the honor already acquired

AN INDIAN LODGE.

The following anecdote is told of Joseph Nauhaught, a worthy deacon of a church once existing in Massachusetts, near Swan's Pond, among the Pawkunnawkut Indians: "He was once attacked by a number of large black snakes. He had no means of defense, not even a knife: To outrun them he found utterly impossible; to keep them off without any weapon was equally so. He therefore came to the determination to stand firmly on his feet. They began winding themselves about him. In a little time one of them had made his way up to the Indian's neck, and was trying to put his black head into his mouth. Nauhaught opened it immediately. The black serpent thrust in his head and the Indian bit it off in a moment. As soon as blood was discovered by the rest of the snakes they left their intended prey with great precipitation, and Nauhaught was liberated from impending death."

A PETITION.

Appeal to American Women.

We are persuaded that the women of America, who shrink from the horrors of war all the more from the vivid remembrance of the sufferings which they have so lately felt, will be interested in the appeal made to their sympathy by the Countess De Gasparin, who says, in a letter addressed to an American friend:

"I beg you to insert the following petition in the journals of your country, and to invite all women who detest butchery on the field of battle to give it their signature. The names thus obtained may be sent to me, at Valleyres, near Orbe, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland.

"The petition is destined for the two belligerent powers, and still more for public opinion. The point at stake is to raise armies of peace—it is for women of heart to unite their prayers, to blend their pity, to thurst back war into the lairs of barbarism. We do not undertake to meddle with the right or wrong of the quarrel, or with diplomatic action. Our duty lies in subduing ferocious passions and appeasing the public mind. The women of neutral nations, free from patriotic prejudices, are called upon before all others to raise the standard of peace. I stretch both hands to my sisters of America, fully certain of their support."

PETITION.

War is unchained. The work of slaughter has begun anew.

We, women of all countries mother, wives, daughters, sisters with breaking hearts, utter a last cry. On the heads of those who are silent be the blood that is about to flow.

We ask peace of God.

We ask peace of the nations.

We ask peace of the public conscience.

Do not repulse us.

The striking coincidence between this petition and the efforts of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in the same direction in this country, shows that women are becoming more and more disposed to organize with a view to intervening in the quarrels of nations in the most blessed of all characters, that of mediators peace.

Scenes In Japan.

A street called the Tokedia is the Broadway of Yeddo. It is twenty miles long and very much crowded. But there is a vast difference in the appearance of the two thouroughfares. There are no vehicles in use in Japan, and the pavements extend from one side of the street to the other. No provision is made for the passage of carriages, omnibuses or wagons, for there are none in existance, and persons on foot take possession of the whole highway. The entire metropolis is built of wood, and one building is a representation of all.

A Japanese house at the first glance resembles a child's toy house on a large scale. The floor is raised about two feet from the earth, and there is a covered porch in front resting upon the bare ground. After entering the porch you step up into the house, always leaving your shoes behind you. It is considered a very great breach of propriety to enter a dwelling without removing one's boots. As they wear only sandals covered with a leather thong, which they can shuffle off or on in an instant, this custom is of but little moment to the natives, but foreigners find it a very troublesome one. The porch answers as a depositary for shoes, and in passing a house the number of visitors may be known by counting the number of pairs of sandals on the porch.

When the walls of a house are up it consists of but one large room, which is then cut up by partitions, which are nothing more than sliding screens that close up into each other in a fashion that admits of one apartment, being divided into a dozen distinct ones instantly. There are no chimneys attached to the houses and they contain no beds, chairs or tables. The floors are covered with a series of clean bamboo mats or cushions, each six feet by three, and nicely bound with red or blue tape. They are stuffed with light wool or moss, and are as soft and yielding to pressure as the heaviest Brusels velvet. These mats fit with each other as regularly as the squares on the chess board, and the whole floor is kept as clean and is dusted as often as the mahogany sideboard in the house of a Dutch burger. No fleck of dirt is ever allowed to rest upon the surface of the matting, and to step upon it with a pair of boots would be a greater insult than to make a foot stool of a seven hundred dollar piano. The family sit upon the matting all day with their legs bent under them in a shape that would give any foreigner incurable paralysis in fifteen minutes, and they sleep upon it all night. A Japanese pillow is a curiosity in its way. It is nothing but a rocker of a cradle, broad enough to stand alone, with a semi-circular depression on the upper side. The Japanese lie at full length on the floor, place not their head, but their neck in the crescent-shaped hollow on the upper side of the pillow, and rock themselves to sleep in a few minutes.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Mr. Brown, of Pittsburgh, better known as the "Coal King," who has come here to make war on the Newport Bridge, must be a very determined as well as a very dangerous man when he sets his mind on anything. He is said to have $665,400 invested in the coal marine alone, and he says that the erection of this bridge will pop up the price of coal two cents on the bushel at once. He asserts that he has the power to stop his boats and mines, buy up all the coal in the market and bring on a famine whenever he desires to do so, and he isn't so certain but that he will try the game on if the people quietly permit this obstruction to be placed in the river. If all this be true, and we havn't any reason to doubt it, Mr. Brown would be a good man to conciliate."

A DETROIT paper says: During the recent earthquake, John Tibble, a sailor, was in a small boat on Lake Huron, about eight miles from shore. He says the lake appeared suddenly to boil, small lumps seeming to come up from the bottom. Thousands of fish came to the surface, and swam in every direction, as though frightened, and many of them kept leaping out of the water. He never before saw so many fish in one school, or saw them act so strangely. At the same time his boat was tossed about in a strange, quick, jarring motion, and he had difficulty in keeping it from dipping water. He knew nothing of the earthquake until he reached Detroit.

Nature and the Doctor.

Wise physicians in giving their medicines, watch nature very closely, and, for the most part, such are usually successful. So it is with DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which goes right to the seat of the the disease and heals as it goes, opening out the skin, the kidneys and the liver, at the same time makes the lungs throw off the peccant matter, which clog and obstruct the breathing. It is in this way that it cures Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, and rebuilds the wasting and consuming of the lungs. 167 Liberty street. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

PARALYSIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Isabella, ss:
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said state, Jonathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in his feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches and was free from rheumatic pain; that the natural feeling has returned to his flesh; that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 30 years. JONATHAN RITTER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1870.
ALBERT D. RUST, Notary Public.
Sold at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

TO THE MARTYRS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Among the wonderful medical preparations which have rendered Hostetter's Stomach Bitters preeminent among the health restoring preparations of the age, its anti bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple word of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going to the right spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It *does* go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, and infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a billous habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver disease or Bilious Remittent Fever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL NEW FABRICS AND STYLES.
BLACK AND COLORED
ALPACA POPLINS
AT LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SHAWLS,
OF ALL SIZES.
A Great Variety of
SKIRTS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Cassimeres, Flannels, Cloakings, Blankets, Waterproofs, Quilts, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
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180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

GRAND
Clearance Sale
AT
HORNE'S,
Preparatory to Removal.
Every Department
OF OUR STOCK IN
RETAIL ROOMS,
Carefully gone over and
MARKED DOWN.
THIS IS TO BE
AN ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE
OF OUR MARKET STREET
Retail Stock,
Including the Choicest and Most Desirable Goods we have ever offered. The sale begins to-day and will continue until the
ENTIRE STOCK
Is disposed of. The following are some of the
SPECIALTIES FOR TO-DAY:
Three Hundred Fine English Thread
LACE COLLARS,
French Goods, at $1 each, worth double the amount.
Fine Felt Boulevarde Skirts,
At $2 each, an Extra Bargain.
FRENCH CORSETS,
Warranted Whalebone, at 75 cents each, in WHITE and GREY.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
From 50 cents and upward.
At $1 25 we offer the best WHITE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS to be had anywhere.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
no2:g15

NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Furs.
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PITTSBURGH
BREWERY.
Joshua Rhodes
Having resumed the BREWERY BUSINESS at the OLD STAND, corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's alley, solicits a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him in former days.
It will be his earnest endeavor to manufacture an article of
ALE
That for EXCELLENCE and PURITY cannot be excelled.
He will also constantly have on hand a full supply of MALT AND HOPS. oc31:f98

THE FINEST
Cream Bon Bons
AND
ASSORTED CANDIES
For Presents, can be Obtained at
GEORGE BEAVEN'S,
No. 112 Federal Street,
oc29:f32 ALLEGHENY CITY.

500 Bags Strictly Fancy
COFFEE.
We have just purchased THE FINEST INVOICE COFFEE in the United States, and will sell at LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Samples on exhibition at our office.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
242 and 244 Liberty Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Many Good Bargains,
SUCH AS AT 50 CENTS.
Gored Jean Skirts.
At $1.00, Gored Cloth Skirts, Embos'd borders.
At $1.75, All-wool Felt Skirts, slightly imperfect
At $2.25, All-wool Felt Skirts, all perfect.
At $2.50, All-Wool Square Shawls.
At $5.00, All-Wool Double Shawls.
At 20c., Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids, a good bargain.
At 87½c., Gold Mixed Waterproofs.
At 10c., Gents' Silk Bows.
At 12½c., Ladies' Lace Collars.
HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
AND
FEATHERS.
Ladies' and Children's
FURS!
Ladies' and Childrens'
SUITS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AN OPPORTUNITY
Seldom Offered
Is now opened for Investors and Capitalists to buy the guaranteed Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds of the
Indianapolis & Vincennes
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, as the following able opinion will explain for itself, to-wit:
NEW YORK, July 16, 1870.
GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE. DEAR SIR.—We have examined the two contracts of guaranty, dated 1st of July instant, executed by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., by one of which the Pa. R. R. Co. guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the exchanged or substituted bonds secured by the first mortgage of the Indianapolis and Vincennes R. R. Co. to Edward Pearce and William Goddard, Trustees, for $1,700,000 and by the other of which the Pa. R. Co. guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Co. for $1,450,000, and we are of the opinion that these guaranties are in proper legal form to bind the Pennsylvania R. R. Co; that that Company is fully authorized by law to enter into such guaranties, and that the bondholders, in case of need, can bring suit in their own names respectively, on the guaranties thus with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company for their benefit.
Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD, Of Evarts, Choate & Southmayd.
We concur in the above opinion.
[Signed.] MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE.
Only a LIMITED FEW of the above bonds remain unsold, at the fixed rate of 80 and accrued interest from May 1st. They have 30 years to run, pay 6 per cent. interest per annum, semi-annually; and, being GUARANTEED by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, makes them as desirable a HOME INVESTMENT as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway bonds, guaranteed by the same Railroad (P. C. R. R.) Company.
FOR SALE BY
S. McCLEAN & Co.,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE.

P. S.—We are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the NEW GOVERNMENT FUNDING LOAN of 1880, 1885 and 1900, approved July 14th, 1870. The three classes are: First—Ten year five per cent. Gold Bonds; Second—fifteen year four and one-half per cent; Third—thirty year four per cent. bonds. The terms are: Subscribers are required to deposit in gold or the amount subscribed, and payment may be made either in coin or in the bonds of the U. S. known as Five-Twenty Bonds at their par value. These bonds are registered and coupon, and in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 $5,000 and $10,000. These Bonds and the interest thereon are exempted from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States or taxation under State, municipal or local authority. Investors should report at once the amount of each kind of bond wanted to
S. McCLEAN & CO. Bankers,
61 Fourth Avenue,

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
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EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
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A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

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AND ALL KINDS OF C[illegible]
Ground and Repaired [illegible]
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

Oliver McClintock & Company,
Announce the continued arrival, from England, direct, of choice selections in
Solid and Tapestry
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DRUGGETS AND FELTINGS,
In connection with the finest assortment of domestic
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
Offered in the city.
Prices lower than last season.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ALL QUALITIES.
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brussels
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares.
Cannot be excelled by any in the market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
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OCTOBER, 1869.
Our New Fall Stock of
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
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WALNUT AND BRASS CORNICES,
&c. &c. &c.
Is now open and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our goods and prices with the stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the eastern cities.
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
oc14 Next to U. S. Custom House, second floor.

NEW CARPETS,
The very latest Fall Styles.
Woven Druggets,
Bordered Squares, & c
M'CALLUM BROS
51 Fifth Avenue
(Above Wood Street.)

Carpet Chain and Batting.
A full supply of CARPET CHAIN AND BATTING at Manufacturers' Prices, will always found at
JOHN WILSON & SONS,
No. 297 Liberty Street.
Warps furnished on short notice.
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GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.
100 WOOD STREET.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH.
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SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.,
100 WOOD STREET.
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REYNOLDS STEEN & CO,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
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The largest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

WALL PAPERS.
NEW WALL PAPER.
FOR SPRING SALES,
at No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at
No. 107 Market St., near Fifth Avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mh12:v25

WALL PAPERS
At Low Prices,
For sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
101 Liberty Street.
FRENCH DECORATIONS,
Gold Panels, Ceilings, Statuary, Pictures.
Buy before they advance!
W. P. MARSHALL.

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS.
L. B. FULTON ... O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Globes, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Air and Beer Pumps, and Mason Cellars always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

STONE.
WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works.
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FREDK ATWATER & CO.
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

The Loan market continues scarce of really first-class paper, and lenders are more disposed to concede a reduction in rates where the names are strictly No. 1. There is no perceptible change for paper of a lower grade.

The dealings in stocks are light. The market is dull with few orders, and fewer first-class shares offered for sale.

The Bank of Pittsburgh declares five per cent. free of tax, on six months earnings, payable after the 11th inst. Iron City places to the credit of its stockholders six per cent. for six months earnings, payable after the 11th, free of tax. Exchange National gives notice that five (5) per cent. awaits its stockholders on the 11th inst., free of tax, out of its six months earnings. Citizens National will pay on and after the 8th inst., five per cent. to those entitled to it, free of tax on its earnings for six months. The Western Insurance Company will pay on the 8th inst. to its stockholders a dividend of two dollars per share from its earnings for six months free of tax, which [illegible] speaks well for its managers.

[illegible] to-day [illegible] effect upon [illegible] the Railway list. Gold opened 111⅛, [illegible] during the day to 110⅞, and closes at 1 P. M. at 111.

Government bonds are a little irregular—lower in some cases and higher in others.

The Railway list is lower throughout, save in Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Rock Island. The two last named are peculiarly under the management of the cliques.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	113⅝	113⅝
5-20—1862	109	109
" 1864	107⅞	108
" 1865	108	108⅛
" 1865 new	110⅛	110⅛
" 1867	110⅛	110⅛
" 1868	110⅛	110⅛
10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
Currency 6's	110⅛	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	92⅛	91⅛
Do scrip	87	86⅛
Erie	23⅛	23⅛
Reading	100⅛	100⅛
Mich. Southern	93⅛	92⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	106	106⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	111⅛
Chicago & N. W	79⅛	79
Do. Preferred	88⅞	89⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅛	41⅞
St. Paul, Common	62⅛	61⅛
Do. Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅛	22⅛
Wabash	52⅛	52⅛
Do preferred	75	74
Adams Express	67	67

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 2.

Money in rather more demand at 5@6; but little done at 5, except to large Government dealers, while some brokers who neglected to make up their accounts paid 7. Sterling weak at 9⅛@9⅛d. Gold weaker; opend at 111⅛, declined to 110⅞, and closed at 111@111⅛. Decline due to an extra sale of $7,000,000, which represents the November interest or sinking fund bonds held by the Treasury. Cash gold was easier late in the day, and loans were made "flat." Clearances $46,000,000.

Governments dull but steady.

Coupons of '81, 113⅛@113⅝; 5-20s of '62, 109@109⅛; '64, 107⅞@108; '65, 108@108⅛; do new, 110@110⅛; '67, 110⅛@110⅛; '68, 110⅛@110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛@107⅛; Currency 6s, 111⅛@111⅛.

State bonds dull.

Missouris, 91⅛; old Tennessees, 62; do new, 62; new Virginias, 63; do old, 65; old North Carolinas, 48; do new, 27.

Stock market in the latter part of the afternoon was irregular but generally heavy. The active stocks were New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Western Union and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The last named were strong on a rumor that negotiations were pending to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Central. Express stocks were dull.

Canton, 63; Cumberland Coal, 30; Western Union Telegraph, 39⅛; Quicksilver, 4⅛; Mariposa, 4⅛; do. pref'd, 8⅛; Adams Express, 67; Wells & Fargo, 35⅛; American and Merchants Union Express, 40⅛; United States Express, 30⅛; Pacific Mail, 42; New York Central, 91⅛; Scrip 86; Erie, 23⅛; do pref'd, 46⅛; Harlem 133; do. pref'd, 134; Reading, 101⅛; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 106; Northwestern, 79⅛; do. pref'd, 89⅛; Rock Island, 111⅛; New Jersey Central, 109⅛; St. Paul, 61⅛; do. pref'd, 80⅛; Wabash, 52⅛; do. pref'd 74; Fort Wayne, 93⅛; Terre Haute, 23; do. pref'd, 56; Chicago & Alton, 119; do. pref'd, 116⅛; Ohio & Mississippi, 22⅛; C. C. & C., 120; Baltimore & Ohio, 80⅛; Lake Shore, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 135; Indiana Central 18⅛.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold $81,305,218; currency $6,097,483.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 2 1870.

The oil market continues very quiet, with but little doing and no particular change to make in quotations. There appeared to be rather more inquiry to-day both for crude and refined, and this was regarded as an indication that for the time being at least the bottom has been reached, and, as might be expected, with an improved demand, there was a stronger feeling, and the fewer sellers. There appeared to be considerable inquiry for refined, late in the day, not only for months near at hand, but also for lines reaching far into 1871, but as has been the case for some months past, our refiners generally are not inclined to sell so far ahead, particularly as there is no great inducement in the prices now offering. While the general feeling is that there is not, in the present aspect of the market, likely to be much of an advance in prices this year, that the indications generally point to a low range of prices, yet notwithstanding this, operators are apprehensive in regard to the future, and are exercising more than usual caution under the circumstances, not being disposed to place themselves in a position in which there is the slightest possibility of their becoming embarrassed; in other words they are not inclined to anticipate the future, very much.

CRUDE.

As already intimated, the market was firmer to-day, though quiet and as compared with yesterday there is no advance in prices. Sale 1,000 bbls, spot at 8⅛; 1,000 bbls, seller all year, at 8⅛. Seller, November, or November and December together, 8⅛ bid; seller, first three months of 1871, 8⅛ bid.

REFINED.

There was more enquiry to-day, but no sellers could be found at the prices offered. November, 22⅛ bid; November and December together, 22⅛ bid; December to February, 22⅛ bid, and the same figure is reported as having been bid for December to March. There was a sale of 250 bbls for November, last evening, at 22⅛.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Spray Oil Works 80, account B S Duncan; Riverside Oil Works 218, account A S Goldrick; H W C Tweddle 228, account Thos Chess; Petrolite Oil Works 148, account L W Young; Excelsior Oil Works 82, account J S Barbour; Pennock & Benson 276, account O C & A RR; Petrolite Oil Works 640, account D Hostetter; Commercial Oil Works 640, account same; W I Ekin 80, account O C & A RR.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter, 326 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 150 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 108 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee 200 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 160 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

P. Wiesenberger, 254 bbls refined to Ward F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 215 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total	2,387 bbls.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. A. V. R. R. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING OCT. 29, 1870.

[illegible] Bushnell, from Parker, to Warden, [illegible] & Co., Philadelphia, 80 bbls.

[illegible] B. S. Duncan, from Parker, to W. P. Logan & Co., Philadelphia, 982 bbls.

By T. King, from Foster, to Poultney & Moal, Baltimore, 480 bbls.

By T. King, from Scrubgrass, to Poultney & Moal, Baltimore, 320 bbls.

By H. C. Ohlen, from Scrubgrass, to H. C. Ohlen, New York, 320 bbls.

Total	2,182 bbls. of 45 gals.
Total to Phila	1,042 bbls
Total to Baltimore	800 bbls
Total to New York	320 bbls
Grand Total	2,162 bbls

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov 2.—Flour dull and easier; extra spring $4.[illegible]@5.12⅛. Wheat quiet and weak 3@4⅛c lower 94⅛c. Corn firm 1@1⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed 56c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 35⅛@36c. Rye firm; No. 2 67@68. Barley in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 77c. Highwines stronger and wanted at 81c for wood and 83⅛c for iron. Mess pork $19.75, seller December and January. Hogs dull and declined $6.90@7.50. Cattle dull and nominal $3.00@6.00.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

Trade in general merchandize is fair, though not what it should be at this season of the year, but with the resumption of navigation an early improvement may be expected, and this is most earnestly desired. The weather is all that could possibly be desired for the transaction of out door business, and all the country roads are in excellent condition. Still, business is not as brisk as it ought to be, taking everything into consideration. Commission houses, particularly those that operate mostly in country produce, including butter, eggs, apples, etc., are doing very well, but grain merchants, who handle grain on their own account, report business very unsatisfactory, as they are obliged, under the influence of a pretty stiff local competition, to work on exceedingly slim margins, in many instances, scarcely realizing an ordinary commission. Some of our grain men have done little or nothing for several months, having come to the conclusion, that to employ their time and their means when there was no promise of any return, is neither desirable nor profitable, and that they might as well be idle as to annoy themselves with business when there was nothing in it.

APPLES—There is no falling off in the receipts, but with a steady demand not only for home use, but for shipment, the market is steady and prices maintained, $2.50@3.50 for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 70@75 cts.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4⅛; Pearls, 9⅛; Pots 7⅛.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans $1.75 per dozen; ½-lb cans $3.25; 1 lb cans, $6 per doz.

BEESWAX—Sales at 33 to 38 cents.

BEANS—In limited supply and with an improved demand prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is coming in more freely and lower, having dropped to $4.00 per cwt.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; sales of fair to medium at 25@28c, and prime to choice at 30@35. Inferior is hard to sell at any price, as there is no demand for it.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@6 cts—stock is being reduced.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged. Standard brands, 21@21⅛, in a jobbing way, and the usual advance for small lots.

CIDER—Is more active though there is a wide range in prices, as there is a great difference in quality; we are reported sales all the way from $6@16 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of common to choice at $12@15 per bbl—Sacketts quoted at $18.

CORN MEAL—30@35c per bushel.

CHESTNUTS—$7.50@8.00 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is reported steady. Western Reserve, 14@14⅛; Ohio Factory, 15@15⅛; Ohio Goshen, 15@16, and New York Goshen, 16@17.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $8@9⅛ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@2.25, and Calcined Plaster at $1⅛ per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet; small sales of peaches (prime halves) at 10@11 cts. Sliced apples, 8@9 cts.

EGGS—Continue scarce, and higher, with sales reported to-day at 30@31c, and even 32. [illegible] sales however, above 30.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flour at $5.75@6.25, and winter wheat at $6@6.50. Rye flour $5.50, in store, and dull.

GRAIN—There is little new or important to be said in regard to the grain market. Wheat comes in slowly and the mills are taking all that offers at quotations, $1.15@1.22 for fair to choice red, and $1.30@1.35 for white; the receipts have been light for some weeks past. Oats in rather better supply and a shade easier though unchanged; 44@45 buying, and 47@48, selling that is for round lots, and 50 for small lots in store. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Corn and the market is quiet and unchanged; new, 55@60—sale 1 car old shelled at 73, may be quoted at 73@75. Rye—we continue to quote in first hands at 80—sale two car loads at 85. Barley continues very dull though nominally unchanged; Penna and Ohio spring, 80@90, and fall at 95@1. The offerings appear to be falling off somewhat, which may be attributed to the fact that farmers in this section of country are unwilling to sell at the prices.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything new or important. We can report [illegible] for Sugars and [illegible]

[illegible] Laguayra, 21. [illegible] papers, 21.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11⅛@12⅛; Porto Rico, 10⅛@12; Cuba, 10⅛@11⅛. Box Sugars, 11@12; Demerara, 12⅛@13⅛. Refined—Standard Hards, 14⅛; A, 13⅛; B, 13⅛; Ex C, 13⅛; C Y M, 12⅛.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elders, 88@90; Loverings, 65@70; other brands, 45@75.

RICE—Carolina, 9@9⅛; Patna, 8⅛@9; Rangoon, 8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90; Porto Rico, 55@70; Demarara, 75.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $12@20—sales baled on wharf at $15@17.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3⅛ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Is quoted at $1.18@1.18 for Extra No. 1, and 85@88c for No. 2.

MILL FEED—Sales of seconds at $1.15@1.20, and middlings at $1.60@1.80, as to quality.

ONIONS—In rather better supply and with only a moderate demand, quotations may be given at $3.50@4 per bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows at 80@85c per bushel. Sweets are scarce and higher—and we now quote at $4@4.25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 14⅛@14⅛; no Sides in market. Sugar Cured Hams, plain, 24. Lard, 16⅛@16⅛ in tcs, and 17@17⅛ in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork—new is quoted at $26@26.50.

POULTRY—Sales of dressed chickens at 12@14 cts per lb, and Turkeys (dressed) at 16@18.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4⅛.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6.50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand at $2.10@2.12 with little or none offering. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seeds.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8⅛@8⅛c; sale 4,000 lbs at the outside quotation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Cotton in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales 4,520 bales uplands at 16⅛c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales 9,700 bbls; superfine, $5.05@5.25; extra, $5.60@5.70; choice, $5.75@6.10; white wheat, $7.15@6.75; Ohio, $5.65@6.45; St. Louis, $6.10@8.75. Wheat in demand but lower by 1@2c; sales 160,000 bush No. 2 spring; old, $1.15; mixed new and old, $1.16; No. 1 spring, new, $1.22@1.26; extra choice, $1.27⅛; winter red amber, $1.29@1.33; extra choice, $1.35; white Michigan $1.40@1.50. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged. Corn scarce and firm and 1c higher; sales 39,000 bush; mixed 84⅛@86c. Oats steady; sales 41,000 bush; western 54@55c, old delivered 59c, Ohio 56@57c. Leather steady. Wool quiet and firm; sales 175,000 lbs; deece 40@51c, pulled 40@42c. Hops steady; new western 10@15c, old dull. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; sales 1,000 hhds; Cuba 9⅛@11c, Porto Rico 10⅛@10⅛c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice 6⅛@10⅛c. Petroleum dull; crude 13c, refined 23⅛c. Ingot copper firmer, 22⅛@22⅛c. Pig iron scarce and firmer; Scotch $32@36; American heavy, $31@32. Butter dull and drooping at 20@32c; Ohio cheese quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal; sales 170 tierces mess at $24.00@24.50; sales 250 tierces November at $23.75. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats dull but unchanged. Hams in pickle 20c; middies dull and heavy; long clear 14⅛c. Lard dull and nominal; sales of 100 tierces steam at 14@15⅛c; latter retail kettle 16c; sales 750 tierces December at 13⅛c; January at 13⅛c. Whisky firm; sales 280 barrels at 88⅛c. Turpentine a shade lower at 45⅛c.

Latest—Flour dull and lower. Wheat steady; new spring $1.24@1.25⅛; winter red amber $1.30@1.34. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady. Corn steady; mixed 85@86c. Eggs steady at 31@33c. Pork dull and nominal; sellers old mess $23.75; November buyers $23.50; sellers new December $21.50; seller 6 months $19.75. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon do. Lard dull: December 13⅛c; January 13⅛c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Dry Goods market is sluggish and depressed for cotton fabrics, especially printed calicoes, which are bound to decline in accordance with the concession yielded by Sprague yesterday. To-day the Manchester & American prints have tumbled to 10⅛c, and Arnolds to 8⅛c; prints would find their level much better at 10⅛c, than that price now fixed, yet Sprague's goods are really cheap as they exhibit a striking contrast to those placed upon the market last season. The American show some beautiful goods, and the Cocheco Company display robe styles equal in excellence to any machine work in the world. These command 13c; while fancies sell at 12c, but the latter must recede in accordance with other makes. New England brown canton flannels are off to 14⅛c, Eagle 4-4 ticks to 18c, do 7-8 do to 15c, Thorn makes A do 15c, and Auburnville 4-4 bleached cottons from 13⅛c to 12⅛c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Cotton is in good demand; foreign news regarded favorable; middlings 15⅛. Flour dull and drooping; family $5.50@5.75. Wheat dull and declined; red $1.08@1.11. Corn dull and drooping; new 55@57c; old 58@60c. Rye quiet and weak 76@78. Oats quiet and weak rejected 31@37c; graded 39@41c. Barley dull and holders anxious to sell; fall at $1.00@1.08. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil firm 90c. Lard oil firm $1.12@1.15. Eggs firm at 25c, and scarce. Butter steady; fresh 31@32c. Cheese steady. Clover seed dull, 8⅛@9⅛c—the latter rate from store. Timothy seed dull and unchanged, 4⅛c. Flax seed firm, $1.75@1.80. Pork dull and declined; sales 200 bbls; old $24, closing dull at this rate; no new in market. Lard dull and drooping; sales 200 tcs; new steam 13⅛@13⅛c. Whiskey firm and advanced, 85@86c.

Hogs dull and declined, closing at 6⅛@7c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Cotton is better at 15c. Flour steady; superfine winter $4.10@4.25; double extra $5@5.25. Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 winter inspected $1.20@1.22. Corn quiet at 60c for mixed, 70c for choice white. Oats dull and a shade lower at 41@44c. Barley dull and declined 5c; No 2 70c. Whisky is lower at 85c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged. Groceries dull but unchanged; sugar 10⅛@11⅛c for Cuba; Coffee ranges from 18 to 21c. Molasses 85@90 for sugarhouse. Pork $26.50. Bulkmeat easier; shoulders 12⅛c; bulk sides clear rib 16c, do clear 16⅛@17c. Bacon; shoulders 14⅛@14⅛c, sides clear rib 79⅛c, do clear, 20@20⅛c. Cattle firm at $5@5. Hogs dull at $6.50@7.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—Tobacco: sales of 70 hhds at 5@6c for frosted trash; $6.50@6.50 for common to good sound lugs; $6.75@12.50 for low to medium leaf. Bagging firm. Hemp and flax 28@29⅛c. Cotton very firm; sales on bases of 15⅛c for middlings. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $5.50. Grain very quiet. Mess pork offered at $24.50 in rounds lots for cash and $25.50 on orders. Bacon: shoulders 14⅛c; sugar cured hams 25c. Lard 16c. Whiskey steady at 85@86c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 2.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1.29; No. 1 white Michigan $1.28; regular do. $1.15; amber Michigan $1.13⅛; No. 1 red Wabash $1.18; No. 2 $1.12, closing at $1.11⅛. Corn firm and 1c better; No. 1 63c; No. 2 61c; high mixed 53c; white 62c; old yellow 64c; new 58c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 42c; No. 2 40⅛c; Michigan 52⅛c. Cloverseed steady at $5.40.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales 1,000 bush No. 1 red at $1.19@1.21; No. 2 $1.16. Corn steady; No. 1 70c. Oats firm at 43c for No. 1 State. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude $3.90; refined unchanged at 20@20⅛c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; red Indiana $1.37@1.40; amber $1.43@1.45; white $1.45@1.50. Rye 90c. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed 75@76c. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—Flour dull and unsettled; western $1.29@1.31. Corn, firm; western, 70@75. Pork, in good demand at full prices, $27. Bacon, do. Lard, quiet and unchanged, at 16⅛@16⅛. Whisky, demand fair, and prices advanced, at 88@89.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY. November 2.—75 bxs w glass, A King; 10 sks corn, B McKean; 45 sks wool, Clarke & Co; 170 sheep, 5 bris tallow, W Michner; 73 hogs, Pollock & Murdoch; 300 sheep, A J Martin; 75 sks wheat, W Reynolds; 11 pkgs butter, 2 bbls eggs, J S Funk; 122 bgs wheat, 2 boxes butter, A S Croesdale; 70 sks oats, J J Pettit; 44 sks corn, M'Henry & Hood; 1 bbl oil, S P Shriver & Co; 170 sks oats, W H Nash & Son; 22 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 4 bbls whiskey, John Smith; 4 bxs butter, 2 pkgs poultry, McCracken, G & Co; 35 sks wool, A S Carlisle; 4 bbls onions, Watt, Lang & Co.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 2.—6 bales broom corn, J B Eastburn; 15 do do, Wm Mardorf & Co; 148 bris apples, J Bloomfield; 7 bris cider, R Rahe; 9 bris cider, 9 do apple butter, Voigt, M & Co; 5 bris cider, 73 do apples, H Rea Jr; 21 bris apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 295 do do, Houck, J & Co; 5 do cider, 9 kegs butter, Houck, J & Co; 100 bris flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car stone, Bulman & G; 40 bxs cheese, P Duff & Sons; 271 bris apples, Watt, Lang & Co; 146 bris apples, P Duff & Sons; 104 bxs cheese, Wood, Morrell & Co; 139 bars muck iron, Union Iron Works; 2 cars lime stone, Graff, B & Co; 5 bris onions, John Hemphill; 19 bgs do, A C Frank; 56 bris apples, 1 bri onions, W J Steel & Bro; 50 bris apples, H M Henderson; 7 bris apples, 1 brl cider, H Riddle; 10 bales paper, Godfrey & Clark; 6 bris apples, Jacob Miller; 68 do do, J A Graff; 5 bales corks, Armstrong & Co; 10 bris flour, G W McLure; 5 bales moss, T B Young; 25 bxs candles, J S Dilworth; 40 bris apples, W H Graff & Co; 4 do do, Gamble & A; 12 bris eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 22 do apples, Van Fossan & Fife; 6 do cider, 144 do apples, J J Petitt & Co; 5 bris eggs, Arbuckle & Co; 50 bris lab. oil, Geo E Palmer & Co; 1 car broom handles, H R McClelland & Co; 3 bris hominy, 7 do meal, W Haslage; 5 bris hominy, 4 do meal, E Heazleton; 3 bris hominy, J Mills & Son; 5 do do, 5 do gutts, J A Renshaw; 3 do hominy, 4 do meal, C C Boucher; 6 rolls leather, M Delange; 10 bris hominy, Dilworth, H & Co; [illegible] apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 10 bris hominy, Arbuckles & Co; 85 bxs soap, owner; 20 bxs yeast, Strickler & Morlege, 180 bris apples, Ira Lackey; 150 do do, W H Graff & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, November 2.—40 tons pig iron, Graff, B & Co; 339 blooms, Nimick & Co; 100 bbls flour, J McKirdy; 15 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Park Bros; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Park Bros; 1 do do, Reese, G & D; 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 91 bbls apples, 20 do onions, J A Graff; 150 do apls, Bricker & Co; 72 do do, 348 bgs grapes, 36 crates do, Voigt, M & Co; 100 bbls lime, McKee Bros; 80 carboys acid, J Irwin & Co; 70,000 shingles, D Kunkel; 8,000 ft lumber, Cromlow & Coon; 5 bbls hams, Dalzell & T; 10 do do, W B Hays & Son; 24 do apples, Vangorder & S; 2 bxs show cases, Pollard & Phillips; 26 do sewing machs, Smith & F; 20 hf bbls beer, J Kessner; 1 do wine, Speck & Morrow; 10 cases tobacco, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 cases, 78 bdls spokes, W McWhinney; 1 bbl tobacco, 6 pails do, J M Sechel; 10 casks do, E Hezelton; 25 do do, Head & M; 25 do do, W H Kirkpatrick; 1 car pipe, H H Collins; 5 bbls oat meal, Strickler & M; 23 bars iron, Jones & Laughlin; 36 bdls chairs, Bedford Chair Co; 175 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 134 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 6 bags potatoes, J McGraw; 1 car pig iron, W Smith; 134 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 33 sks middlings, G McConnell; 25 bbls flour, 10 sks do, W C Brown; 20 do do, J C Thompson; 10 do do, D Wallace; 2 bbls cider, Brenneman & B; 13 bgs onions, Vangorder & S; 19 sks oats, Steel & Son; 227 do do, A R Ewing; 9 bbls cider, Dennis Lewis; 11 casks cider, J Rahe; 8 do do, J Crohan; 6 do do, A Roof; 41 kgs bolts, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 car pig iron, W Smith; 480 oil bbls, Brooks & B; 203 do do, C A Wormcastle; 103 sks oats, W H Nantker.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 2.—5 sks rags, 1 keg lard, W H Rankin; 6 bdls hides, T B Young; 5 bris eggs, W H Graff, 10 sks corn, Rainbow & Aiken; 22 bris flour, 1 car mill feed, Schomaker & Co; 18 bris flour, J Wilson & Son; 50 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 36 sks feed, 2 do flour, R Stevenson; 15 bris hominy, J A Graff; 15 bxs yeast, Reinhart & Stevens; 50 bris flour, C A Boucher; 25 bris flour, G Meyer; 82 sks barley, 50 do corn, 28 do wheat, F Schleid; 111 sks barley, John Gangswich; 98 tcs lard, F Sellers; 1 car iron, Bagley & Robinson; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 1 do do, Burke & Wood; 10 cases tea W Gormley; 10⅛ butts tob, Pretzfeld; 35 do do W L Jones; 4 cars wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 100 bris flour, Dan Wallace; 46 bris whiskey, 10 do do, Einstein & Co; 12 safes, Demier & Bros; 17 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 1 tce dried beef, Reese Owens.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 2.—6 cars lime stone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 4 cars metal, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do clay, Erskine & Co; 1 car apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 do do, Ira Lackey; 1 do do, J A Graff & Co; 35 hides, 5 bbls tallow, M Delange; 2 bgs coffee, Dilworth, H & Co; 17 bgs buckwheat flour, Whitmore, Wolfe & Duff; 9 bgs buckwheat flour, W Woods; 2 do do, potatoes, W C Dodds; 18 do do, 73 sks flour, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 38 bgs flour, 4 bbls onions, 2 do butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson.

ALLEGHENY STATION, November 2.—100 bris flour, Geo Stewart; 2 cars lumber, Jas McBrier; 1 do do, L Walters & Son; 1 do do, Douglas & Hays; 3 bales hops, M Weil & Co; 1 car stoves, W Hastings; 9 bris cider, E Hess; 27 do, J Best; 11 sks rags, J B Jones; 8 hides, 1 brl tallow, A Weitz; 5 bris 28 sks flour, J Glenn; 135 sks oats, M Steel & Son; 200 do barley, [illegible] 34 bgs wheat, W J Meek; 24 [illegible]

OILS.

F. A. DILWORTH,

Commission Merchant FOR THE SALE OF

PETROLEUM.

Pittsburgh office, Sill's Block. Philadelphia office, 106 Walnut street. no2:g81

W. H. EDGERTON,

Petroleum and Cooperage Only,

OFFICE PERRY BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH PA. no2:g81

B. D. MOORE,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

OIL BARRELS AND STAVES.

OFFICE: SILL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH. no2:g22

Burke & Wood,

Brokers in Petroleum, Cooperage, &c.,

Perry's Building, Duquesne Way.

Philadelphia Office: C. C. BURKE, 101 Walnut street. no2:g25

Logan Brothers & Co.

123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, EIGHTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSB'G,

Commission Merchants in

PETROLEUM.

Warehouses: Delaware river, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no1:i13

Pittsburgh Oil Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

LEO, OPPENHEIM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM,

Its Products,

AND

LUBRICATING OILS.

Office: Perry Building, Duquesne Way. Warehouse: 338 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov2:g15

OIL STORAGE.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the

Storage of Refined Oil

At their warehouses, at Greenwich Point,

ON THE RIVER DELAWARE.

They have Warehouse capacity of over 250,000 SQUARE FEET and Two Wharves with 18 FEET OF WATER at low water. Address.

A. R. McHENRY & CO., No. 112 WALNUT.

J. M. ELLIS & SONS, No. 245 WALNUT, Philadelphia. oc24

W. W. McClelland & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lubricating, Lard, Linseed, Carbon,

AND

HEAD-LIGHT OILS.

OFFICE: ROOM 3, GAZETTE BUILDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All orders promptly filled, and Oils delivered free of charge in quantities to suit purchasers in the city. se19:d6

Tack, Bro. & Co.,

PERRY BUILDING,

Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Crude & Refined Petroleum.

TACK BROS.,

Philadelphia. le29

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

Philadelphia Address,

WARING, KING & CO.,

ap12 **109 WALNUT STREET.**

ECLIPSE

PETROLEUM REFINERY.

Herbert W. C. Tweddle,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL. Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

LOCOMOTIVE, ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP. Will not screws.

SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS. Adapted for high speed.

SPINDLE OIL, WOOL, HEAD-LIGHT OIL, OIL TANNERS' STUF, BENZOLE, FING and FINISHING GASOLINE, OIL HARNESS OIL, PARAFFINE.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 6 feet 3 inches in the channel by the pier marks. Weather clear, cool and pleasant and favorable for business, which we regret to state was not very active at the wharf.

Capt. Stockdale's mammoth side wheeler "Criterion" arrived from the boat yard yesterday, and will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. It is expected that she will be ready for business in about six weeks.

Owing to the fact that the canal will not be opened unless there is a coal boat rise, of which there is not much prospect at present, the Messenger will not leave for New Orleans to-day, as expected. It is to be regretted, as Capt. Greenlee was anxious to get off, but there is no help for it.

Capt. Ebert will load the Mollie Ebert for New Orleans, to go on the next rise.

Capt. Cox expects to have his new boat "Oceanus," ready for business in about two weeks. He will go from here to St. Louis and load there for Arkansas river.

The Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is due here to-day from Cincinnati, and will return forthwith. She is a large and substantial side-wheeler, and being of remarkably light draft, can take out a big trip on the present water.

The Brill departed for Cincinnati last evening with a fair trip of both freight and passengers and will doubtless pick enough below to fill out.

The May Lowry, Com. Kountz new mountain steamer, was launched yesterday.

Jas. Rees supplied the Oceanus with her engines, a good guarantee that they will work well, as Mr. Rees is noted for turning out good work.

In noticing the dimensions of Capt. Stockdale's new steamer, the beam was stated at 3 feet instead of 43 feet, a very material difference.

Several tow boats departed for Cincinnati and Louisville with tows of coal yesterday.

Freights do not appear to be very plenty for Cincinnati and Louisville at present, but we are in hopes that there will be an early improvement.

—A man named Bryan has sued the owners of the exploded Harry Dean for $20,800 in the Common Pleas Court at Marietta. He claims $800 for freight lost, and $20,000 for personal injuries at the time of the explosion. The case comes up to-morrow.

—A disagreeable snag found its way through the hull of the Caldwell, somewhere between Pine Bluff and Little Rock. The boat took in twelve inches of water, but raised a bulkhead and went on her way.

—The hull of the Maggie Hays was partially burned to get the boilers which are to be taken out. Only one boiler was injured, and it had a single sheet blown out. The remainder were found all right.

—The Memphis *Ledger* says: "A rumor prevails that a $10,000 damage suit will be brought here against a certain St. Louis and New Orleans boat for injuries to a passenger on a recent down trip."

—The New Orleans *Times* of Friday says: "Business on the levee was extremely dull for Thursday. There was little doing on either landing, and but a small number of departures."

[illegible] boats of the Keokuk Packet Company will enter the St. Louis and New Orleans trade when navigation closes above. At least that is the plan proposed at present.

—The St. Louis and New Orleans Pilots' Association intend shortly to add to the attractions of their head-quarters a couple of well executed pictures of the Lee and Natchez.

—The North Alabama has gone to Whetstone with the last of Government freight, finishing the business of the Northwestern Transfer Company for this season.

—The Dubuque *Herald*, of Friday, has this significant paragraph: The steamer Lady Pike is an object of interest. Several United States officials are watching her.

—Captain Van Hook expects to commence loading the Carrie V. Kountz for Red River, early next week, from St. Louis.

—A passenger named Christ. Fischer, from Bloomfield, Ill., was found dead in his bed on the Belle, St. Louis, Saturday.

—The Shreveport *Gazette* says that there is a great scarcity of freights, owing to the small cotton receipts.

—The Tobe Hurt has abandoned the survey of the Cumberland, above Nashville, on account of low water.

—Belcher & Barinds have sold their wharf-boat, at Friar's Point, to A. D. Suddoth.

—The St. Charles was to have left Cincinnati, for Pittsburgh, on Tuesday.

—Capt. James Hamilton and Wm. Deavers are the pilots on the Juniata.

—Two floating coal boats were sticking at Guyan at last account.

RIVER PACKETS.

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET.—FOR MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, GALLIPOLIS, GUYANDOTTE, IRONTON, MAYSVILLE, RIPLEY, CINCINNATI, LAWRENCEBURG, AURORA, MADISON AND LOUISVILLE.—The steamer BRILL, DANIEL MOORE, Master, Leaves THIS DAY, Nov. 3d, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents. oc31

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The first rise. The fine steamer

MOLLIE EBERT,

G. W. EBERT............Commander

S PEPPARD............Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer GLENDALE............Capt. J. M. HARE, JAS. MELLON, Clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The staunch and fast steamer MESSENGER............Capt. ROBERT GREENLEE, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports direct, THURSDAY, Nov. 3d. For freight or passage apply on board or to GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., se7 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE, BETWEEN New York, Queenstown and Liverpool.

Spain,	France,	Helvetia,
Egypt,	Denmark,	Erin,
Italy,	England,	Virginia,
Holland,	The Queen,	Pennsylvania,

One of the above first class, full-powered iron Steamships sails as follows: EVERY SATURDAY from New York, WEDNESDAY from Liverpool, THURSDAY from Queenstown.

Cabin passage $75 and $65, currency. Excursion Tickets $130, currency.

Steerage passage from New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, $28 currency. Steerage passage from the above places to New York, $32 currency.

Passengers book d to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Gothenburg, Christiania Copenhagen, &c., at very low rates.

TO LONDON DIRECT, $75, $65 and $28 currency. For further particulars, apply at the Company's office, 69 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent, GAZETTE Building, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Drafts for sale on England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., at the lowest rates. oc18:i42-MWF

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—By mutual agreement the Co-partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PENNIMAN, REED & CO., editors and proprietors of the PITTSBURGH DAILY and WEEKLY GAZETTE, is this day dissolved, F. B. PENNIMAN retiring. The business will be conducted hereafter by the remaining partners under the firm name of KING, REED & CO., who will settle all debts due by or to the late firm.

F. B. PENNIMAN,
JOSIAH KING,
N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.

PITTSBURGH, October 22d, 1870.

Co-partnership Notice.

Mr. HENRY M. LONG has this day been admitted as a member of the firm of KING, REED & CO., Proprietors PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1870. no1

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned in the manufacture and sale of White Lead, &c., at the STANDARD WHITE LEAD WORKS, under the name and style of BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. S. HEAD, retiring.

S. BEYMER,
R. F. BAUMAN,
CHAS. F. WELLS,
GEO. S. HEAD.

OCTOBER 22, 1870.

STANDARD WHITE LEAD WORKS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the business of the manufacture and sale of White Lead, &c., as heretofore, under the name and style of BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

S. BEYMER,
R. F. BAUMAN,
CHAS. F. WELLS.

OCTOBER 22, 1870.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have sold to CHARLES DAHLINGER my interest in the firm of Wilson, Brown & Co., manufacturers of coffins and caskets, Allegheny City, Pa. said transfer to date Sept. 30th, 1870.

JAMES LOWRIE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be taken without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my8:w3T

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. sul:a76

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. At Pittsburgh, October 5, 1870, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ELIZA MEGRAW, a feme sole trader of the City of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHNSON H. BALDWIN, Assignee, Attorney-at-Law, 75 Grant St.

oc6:f2-TH

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Orphans' Court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of JAMES OLIVER, dec'd. No. 115, September Term, 1870.

In the matter of the citation to Executrix to show cause, &c.

And now, to-wit, October 29th, 1870, it appearing by the sworn return made on the citation awarded in this cause, that the same cannot be served by reason of the non-residence of the executrix, Mary P. Clifford, (formerly Oliver) in this Commonwealth, and that there is no surety on whom the service can be made, it is ordered, under the Act of Assembly, the Court award another citation, returnable on the 12th day of November, 1870, and order the publication of the same in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* and Pittsburgh DAILY GAZETTE, once a week for two weeks.

BY THE COURT.

[From the Record.] Attest: ALEX. HILANDS, Clerk.

Now, therefore we command, as before, you the said Mary P. Clifford, Executrix as aforesaid, that you be and appear before the Honorable Judges of our said Court at a Court to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, and there answer this petition on SATURDAY, the 12th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, or show cause why this Honorable Court should not grant the prayer of this petitioner, and herein fail not.

Witness the Honorable James P. Sterrett, President of our said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

ALEX. HILANDS, Clerk.

STONER & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Petitioners. no1:g19T

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of MARY JANE DILWORTH, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same estate are requested to present the same properly probated for settlement.

ROBERT DILWORTH,
JOHN RAMSEY,

Administrators, No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny City, Pa. se29:d52

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of MARGARET CRAWFORD, deceased, late of Kilbuck Township, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Administrator, Ohio Tp., Oct. 15th 1870. oc6:f11

NOTICE.—Letters C. T. A. on the Estate of HAMIT BANK, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of decedent, will present them without delay, and all persons indebted will make payment.

THOS. M. BAYNE, Administrator, C. T. A., No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh

OCTOBER 21, 1870. oc22

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY, Nov. 2d, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the grading, paving and curbing of JEFFERSON STREET, from Beaver street to Shields' alley, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, November 12th, 1870, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

nov2:g25

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Oct. 28, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Construction of the Sewer on Beaver avenue from Bayard to Franklin streets. Also for construction of the Sewer on Stockton avenue, from Federal street to Sherman avenue, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, November 3d, 1870, when they will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY, October 27, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessments for the grading, paving and curbing of ADAMS STREET, from Fulton street to Beaver avenue; also, the grading, paving and curbing of PATTERSON ALLEY, from Rebecca street to Smith's line, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, November 7th, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

oc27:f98

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, ALLEGHENY CITY, Sept. 20th, 1870.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Opening SEDGWICK STREET, from Franklin to the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., the Viewers have filed in this office their Report, which has been approved finally and the benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer within sixty days from the date of this notice. If not paid within that time, it will be filed as a lien against the property, with interest, cos and fees.

W. M. PORTER, City Controller.

se21:d92

OPENING OF CLARK STREET, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of CLARK STREET, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made, are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

OPENING OF ROSE STREET, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of ROSE STREET, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made, are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

OPENING OF LANG AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of LANG AVENUE, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made, are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same, with interest, cost and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

OPENING OF REBECCA STREET, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of REBECCA STREET, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made, are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

OPENING OF HERRON AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of HERRON AVENUE, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

OPENING OF AMBERSON AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of AMBERSON AVENUE, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

OPENING OF MAIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of CLARK STREET, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made, are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

OPENING OF ELLSWORTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of ELLSWORTH AVENUE, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made, are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

OPENING OF FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.—NOTICE.—The assessments made by the Viewers in the opening of FIFTH AVENUE, are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made, are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1870. oc15

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. my5:d5TTH

T. T. T.

Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.

Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!

Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.

Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. ja25:TTHS

DREKA,

Importer and Retail Dealer in FINE STATIONERY.

WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

se6:d9-TTHS

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

No. 80 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH

CASH CAPITAL............$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Moriland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. je19:k35

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stock BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr. Cashier.

Allegheny Savings Bank,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS: James L. Graham, A. Moore, D. DeHaven, John Bean, C. Wettach, Andrew Ackley, S. H. Geyer.

JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. ie16:g10

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

Of Pittsburgh.

No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

Capital Stock............$500,000.

J. W. COOK, President,
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier,
W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.

THE DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK,

No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL............$240,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.

DIRECTORS: James M. Cooper, James E. J. Allison, Wm. Hinds, Jos. Fleming, Wm. D. Cooper, Abraham Garrison, Andrew L. Robinson, L. Widerheld, N. P. Sawyer.

President—N. P. SAWYER.
Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. fe6:g2

CITY BANK,

112 FIFTH AVENUE. PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL............$100,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and to all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

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JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: D. Ihmsen, Thomas Rourke, Patrick Kane, Chas. B. Barr, Chas. Magina, B. J. Grace, R. Stupy, James McCabe, Hugh Keating, Terence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, Thomas Barnes.

JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

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Of Pittsburgh,

FOR THE

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,

No. 83 Fourth Ave.

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Sec'y and Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,

No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL............$200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: ALEXANDER BATES, A. H. ENGLISH, W. H. EVERSON, W. O. HUGHART, JOHN LINDSAY, D. S. MACRUM, JOHN O. PHILLIPS, F. R. WILSON, JACOB KLEE.

Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas. INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

Government Bonds.

ALSO

Sight Draughts on London.

my18:a3

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities. ja30:a1

CENTRAL BANK

No. 35 Bank Block,

PITTSBURGH, PA

CAPITAL............$100,000

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS: THOMAS FAWCETT, D. W. C. CARROLL, JAMES H. HOPKINS, JULIUS ADLER, JAMES BOWN, J. H. WALTER, MADISON BAILEY, J. F. DENNISTON, GEORGE BINGHAM, ABRAM HAYS, PAUL H. HACKE, JAMES LYONS.

THOS. FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Ass't. Cashier.

ap11:v7MWF

THE STRONGEST AND BEST SECURED, as well as most profitable investment now offered in the market.

7 Per Cent. Gold FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Coupon or Registered,

(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX,)

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, issued by the

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, CHARLES L. FROST, Trustees.

The Bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion of the line fully completed and equipped.

The [illegible] part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago, 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over the subscription price may be looked for.

These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties, at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these Bonds pay 9⅛ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the Road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these Bonds sold by us at this date at the same price as realised by us on their sale.

All marketable Securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

32 Wall Street, New York.

FOR SALE BY

S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.

Of whom Pamphlets and information may be obtained. oc6

IRON AND STEEL.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

OFFICE: No. 339 Liberty Street,

my28:a6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE WORKS.

Coleman, Rahm & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

Axels and Springs.

DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA

FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS WEDGES and HARROW TEETH SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.

All Goods First Class and Warranted.

OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh. mh9

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,

Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. au16:n1

PITTSBURGH

Novelty Works.

FOUNDED A. D. 1833.

MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,

Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c. Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

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Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel

RAILWAY SPRINGS, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c

WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 106 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

STEEL.

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JOHN McKIRDY............A. TAYLOR.

Jno. McKirdy & Co.,

General Commission Merchants,

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, &c.

No. 351 Liberty Street.

ju25:i1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1819

W. M. GORMLY,

Wholesale Grocer,

271 LIBERTY STREET,

(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Meanor & Harper,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.

Consignments solicited. se7

W. C. Armstrong,

(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ap18:x89 No. 23 MARKET STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

M. STEELE............J. A. STEELE

M. STEELE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c. No. 93 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

JOHN SHIPTON............A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN I. HOUSE....EDW. HOUSE....WM. M. HOUSE

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

1204 Frankford Avenue,

(Above Girard avenue.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturer of exclusively first-class

CARRIAGES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, shifting quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, etc. suitable for private family, and public use. Also HEARSES of most modern styles and finish.

Designs and prices furnished when desired.

Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention.

All work warranted. se30:d29

JOHN Q. WORKMAN......H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in

Carriages, Buggies,

SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.

42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

Newest style of work constantly on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

J. Schoonmaker & Son,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS. OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BRECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Cor. 2d, 3d, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh8:89

Riesick & Bro.,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES AND VAULTS.

NO DAMP. NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY,

BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. no16

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

F. REPHAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRECHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.

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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. oc18:p82

Samson Boiler Works,

BRENNEMAN & WARD.

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention paid to repairing. se15:d54

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

Pipe Works.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,

(NINTH WARD,)

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MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,

FOR

GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general

Castings for Gas and Water Works

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

L. H. Smith & Co.,

Corner Duquesne Way and Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of the celebrated

ANCHOR SAD IRON,

which is PLANED, not GROUND, and, therefore superior in finish to any other.

Send for Price List. au10:071

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

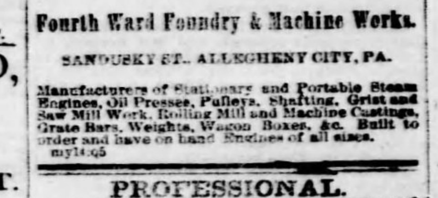
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets. Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja1:k22



THOS. CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.

SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes. my14:q5

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H. B. SWOOPE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE in CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oc29:i20

JOS. M. GAZZAM...JNO. SHANNON...WM. H. LOWE.

J. M. Gazzam & Co.,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY.

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Professional business attended to in all the Federal, State and County Courts, including Patent and Admiralty Cases. Titles examined. Conveyancing promptly executed. Collections made throughout the United States through reliable correspondents. oc23:i9

G. W. DeCAMP,

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Has removed to No. 57 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh. Will practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, in the State Supreme and all the Courts of Allegheny county, and make collections in most of the adjacent counties. ja29:i3

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. B. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. ja3:i46

Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oc5:a6

WM. B. NEEPER,

ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Office, 112 Fifth avenue.

Special attention given to conveyancing and collections, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,

SUCCESSORS TO PERCEVAL BECKETT, Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Offices: No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny City; No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on Wednesday. ju29

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,

Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, [illegible] attended to by [illegible] McKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After Oct. 16th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex	12:30 am	Mail Train	11:50 am
Mail Train	8:10 am	Fast Line	11:12 am
Braxton Ac	10:20 am	Cincinnati Ex	8:2 pm
Cincin'ti Ex	3:35 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex	1:55 am
Phila. Express	3:50 pm	Pacific Ex	10:45 pm
Fast Line	7:40 pm	Way Pass'r	10:20 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30 am	Wall's No. 1	6:20 am
Wall's No. 2	11:51 am	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:50 am
Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm	Wall's No. 2	[illegible]
Johnstown Ac	4:05 pm	Johnstown Ac	9:50 am
Wall's No. 5	6:05 pm	Wall's No. 3	[illegible]
Wall's No. 4	5:50 pm	Wall's No. 4	2:50 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac	9:30 pm	Wall's No. 5	7:20 pm
Walls No. 6	11:00 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	1:20 pm
		Wilkinsb'g Ac	10:00 pm

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leaves Wilkinsburg Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrives at Wilkinsburg at 1:10 p. m.

For further information apply to W. H. STOKEY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. fe11

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From June 19, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 am	Fast Line	12:43 am
C. & Wh'g Ml	6:38 am	C. & Wh'g Ex	10:05 am
Chicago Mail	7:03 am	Pacific Ex	1:25 pm
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:53 am	Chicago Mail	2:05 pm
Chica Ex	10:43 am	Cleveland Ex	[illegible]
C. & Wh'g Ex	2:38 pm	C. & Wh'g Ex	[illegible]
Pacific Ex	3:08 pm	Erie Ex	[illegible]
Wellsville Ex	4:33 pm	Wellsville Ex	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]		
DEPART FROM ALLEGHENY.			
Bea'r Falls Ac	6:38 am	Leetsdale	5:53 am
Leetsdale	10:13 am	Bea'r Falls	[illegible]
"	11:53 am	Econ	8:58 am
New Castle	1:13 pm	New Castle	10:23 am
Econ	3:13 pm	Leetsdale	12:43 pm
Leetsdale	3:58 pm	Econ	1:33 pm
Bea'r Falls	6:23 pm	Leetsdale	[illegible]
Leetsdale	10:53 pm		7:33 pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	8:50 am

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(ALLEGHENY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6:20 am	Mail	6:55 am
Freeport No. 1	8:20 am	Freeport No. 1	9:25 am
Express	10:20 am	Claremont Ac	11:10 am
Claremont Ac	1:28 pm	Express	2:50 pm
Freeport No. 2	3:35 pm	Springd'e No. 1	1:05 pm
Mail	5:30 pm	Freeport No. 2	5:26 pm
Springd'e No. 2	8:20 pm	Springd'e No. 2	6:20 pm

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.

Through tickets to Butler and Harrisburg can be purchased at Welker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to JAMES [illegible], Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh. je30

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily except Sunday will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7:30 A. M.	6:45 P. M.
Night Express	9:00 P. M.	7:43 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:30 A. M.	
Mail Train		6:00 P. M.
Brady's Bend Acc'n	3:25 P. M.	10:20 A. M.
Soda Works	6:15 P. M.	8:10 A. M.
1st Hulton	6:40 A. M.	6:25 A. M.
2d Hulton	5:00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
3d Hulton	11:00 P. M.	7:35 P. M.
Parnassus	11:45 A. M.	2:25 P. M.
Church	1:00 P. M.	10:15 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Brocton. Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt. JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agt. je13

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	6:50 A.M.	1st McKeesport Ac	6:45 A.M.
Glenwood Ac	7:10 A.M.	Glenwood Ac	8:00 A.M.
1st Pass ger	9:05 A.M.	West Newton Ac	9:45 A.M.
1st McKeesport Ac	11:00 A.M.	Express Tr'n	10:00 A.M.
Expr's Train	3:15 P.M.	2d McKeesport Ac	2:10 P.M.
West Newton Ac	4:30 P.M.	Way Pass'r	3:55 P.M.
Braddocks Ac	5:30 P.M.	Mail Train	6:10 P.M.
2d McKeesport Ac	6:20 P.M.	Braddocks Ac	7:00 P.M.
3d McKeesport Ac	10:40 P.M.	3d McKeesport Ac	9:50 P.M.
West Newton Church Tr'n	12:45 P.M.	West Newton Church Tr'n	10:10 A.M.

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation. ju8

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PAN HANDLE ROUTE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, June 11, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	12:38 a.m.	12:13 noon
Fast Line	10:48 a.m.	7:18 p.m.
Southern Express	3:23 p.m.	12:13 a.m.
Mixed Accommodation	1:33 p.m.	[illegible]
McDonald Accommod'n	11:28 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
Steubenville Accommod.	4:03 p.m.	9:48 a.m.
McDonald Accommod'n	6:03 p.m.	6:13 a.m.
Sunday Church Train	12:30 p.m.	9:33 a.m.

[illegible]

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Table Knives and Forks,

Pocket Knives,

Butcher Knives,

Bread Knives,

Carving Knives,

AND OTHER

ARTICLES OF CUTLERY

OF SUPERIOR MAKE.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

Logan, Gregg & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

No. 52 Wood Street.

Meat Cutters and Stuffers,

HORSE SHOES AND NAILS,

Nail Rod,

BUILDING HARDWARE,

WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock.

Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

COAL AND COKE.

Charles H. Armstrong,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,

And Manufacturer of

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Cryner streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, J. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Alex. McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE COKE,

DEALERS IN

Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.

Orders respectfully solicited. ap16:v16

COAL! COAL!

YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard, adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 Liberty Street,

(Lately City Hotel) SECOND FLOOR, Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK at lowest market price.

All orders left at their office or through the mail, will be promptly attended to.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Only one death among the prisoners at the penitentiary for the past year.

See the announcement of Bruggeman and O'Brien, dealers in produce, etc., on our first page.

One of the Oakland Passenger Railway cars broke down yesterday morning, corner of Ross street and Fifth avenue.

Deputy Mayor Nichol had three cases of disorderly conduct before him yesterday morning. Fines and costs $28.40.

Those wishing to buy or sell oil barrels or staves cannot do better than by calling on Mr. B. D. Moore—office, Duquesne Way—whose card appears in another part of our paper.

Our Young Friends, Messrs. Burke & Wood, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a brokerage business in oils and cooperage. We can heartily commend them to the community and those dealing in oils, as in every way trusty and reliable.

"How to Take Life" is the heading of an item in one of our exchanges, and truly people take it in a variety of ways. Some take it easily and quietly, a few take it with knives and bullets, but the best way to take it is in a glass of Fier, Dannels & Co.'s cream ale.

Some hungry thieves invaded the cellar of Mr. Yarnall's house, corner Linden street and North avenue, yesterday, before day. They carried off a quantity of provisions and canned fruits. The same compliments were also paid to the cellar of Mr. Drennan across the way.

Committed.—Pierce Ingraham, who was arrested for perjury, and brought to this city Tuesday night, a notice of which we published on Wednesday, was before U. S. Commissioner McCandless for a hearing yesterday, but he waived a hearing and was committed for trial.

We ask the attention of those wishing a thoroughly reliable firm in the oil trade to the card of Mr. F. A. Dilworth in this morning's GAZETTE. He is prepared to buy and sell petroleum and its products on commission, and is fully posted in every branch of the trade.

The superior inducements offered at Miner's seem to be influencing a wide circle, and persons are calling from all quarters: and no wonder, as excellent bargains in books and stationery may be obtained, day or evening. The immense stock of this house also affords a fine opportunity from which to make selections.

Election of Officers.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the "Real Estate Savings Bank," Nov. 2d, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Isaac Jones; Vice President, William H. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, S. S. Carrier; Accountant, Benj. C. Parke; Solicitor, E. Bradford Todd.

Roughly Used.—John Bue thinks the misfortune of being out of work sufficient misery without being abused when he asked for employment. He says he made this request at a brickyard on Boyd's Hill yesterday, when one of the hands unprovokedly attacked and knocked him down with a shovel. Alderman Thomas has been advised of the case and issued a warrant for the arrest of Robert McCubbins.

Among the many prosperous business firms of Pittsburgh none stand higher for uniform courtesy to their customers, financial strength and progressive ideas, than Messrs. Littell & Mechling. They have exhibited in the conduct of their vast business an energy, foresight and general commercial and financial ability that few firms possess, and can point with pride to their position in the trade and as business men as the result of their labors.

Meat Consumed.

Mr. Lindsay, the efficient Meat Inspector, in his report to the Board of Health, furnishes some interesting facts one of which is the amount of fresh meat consumed weekly within the limits of the city. It appears from his figures that we consume 543,604 pounds of fresh meat per week, which would be about 77,657 pounds per day, nearly one pound per day for every man, woman and child in the city. For this meat the butchers receive an average of 15c per pound, which for the week amounts to $81,540.45, or about $11,648.63 per day.

Tax Collector's Trouble.

Collecting taxes is not a pleasant business. The collectors sometimes get into trouble. Robert Wilson, who collects at Wood's Run, just now is in that situation. He attempted to collect a tax off Patrick Grayson, who refused to pay it, asserting that he had a receipt. Wilson placed no credit in the statement, and attempted Patrick's arrest. Two friends interfered. A row ensued, and Patrick was released. He then went before Alderman Thomas of this city and made information, charging Wilson with assault and battery. The accused was arrested yesterday, and gave bail for a hearing.

Fatal Accident.

An accident occurred on Wylie street yesterday evening, resulting in the death of Jas Burns, a boy about ten years of age, son of Alexander Burns, residing on Webster avenue. The boy was on his way home from school, and meeting with his uncle, who was driving a horse attached to a dray, he jumped on the dray to ride. He was sitting on the front part of the dray with his feet hanging down, when by some means he was thrown off, and falling with his head on the rail, in front of one of the wheels, the wheel passed over it, crushing out his brains and killing him instantly. Alderman Donaldson was called upon to hold an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

New Building.

The ... new ... front erected during the summer by Holland Riddle, Esq., on Liberty street, is one of the most elegant and substantial buildings that our growing city can boast of. Besides being the first on this street, with a face entirely of stone it is in other respects an ornament to the whole neighborhood, and its owner deserves and will receive the thanks of the whole community for the taste and liberality he has shown. Such elegant and costly building add much to the permanent value of the surrounding property and we take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to them. Mr. Riddle designs occupying his new house immediately.

Fire in Birmingham.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the glass house of Messrs. Challinor, McCombs & Co. at Eighth and Carson streets, Birmingham, which resulted in the destruction of the buildings together with several tenement houses immediately adjoining. The Fire Department was on the ground promptly, but owing to the inflammable character of the buildings, the firemen were unable to check the progress of the flames for some time. The total loss is estimated at 20,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, although some assert that it was the work of an incendiary.

Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars.

The temperance people are looking forward with a pleasant expectation to the seventh session of the Valley District Convention, to be held at Mount Pleasant, on the 10th and 11th instants. About forty Lodges will be represented, and the Templars at Mount Pleasant have made arrangements for a programme of lectures, music, speeches and debate, in which all the delegates will be welcomed to the hospitalities of a most hospitable people. Hon. S. B. Chase, Grand Worthy Templar, will be present with other prominent temperance speakers. Parties going by Pennsylvania Railroad will get off at Greensburg, and those by Connellsville Railroad, at West Newton.

Personal.

Hon. J. G. Blaine and Hon. John Scott, the former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the latter Senator from Pennsylvania in the National Assembly, were in the city yesterday. They were the guests of our leading citizens during the day, visiting our principal manufacturing establishments in order to acquire acquaintance with and knowledge of our great industrial interests. In the evening a superb dinner in their honor was served in Hubley's best style, and around the banquet board assembled many of our representative citizens. General Negley presided, and the invited guests, together with the distinguished visitors, had a very pleasant and enjoyable entertainment. Hon. Speaker Blaine departs for his home in Maine today. Senator Scott will remain with us several days, collecting statistics bearing on our manufacturing interests.

A Rare Opportunity.

We bespeak the attention of capitalists to the advertisement in this paper of Thomas M. Howe, Trustee of the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company. This Company having determined to abandon their Copper Mines on Lake Superior and close up their co-partnership affairs, will sell at the auction rooms of A. McIlwaine, 106 Smithfield street, in this city, on the 15th instant, the Company's building No. 35 Fifth avenue, one of the central buildings in "Bank Block," the lower story of which is fitted up and occupied for banking purposes, with every requisite of commodious and secure vaults, etc.; the upper stories are divided into suits of offices. The front is wholly of iron and is one of the most elegant and ornate in the United States. The situation is surpassingly eligible, being in the very centre of the most valuable sites in the city. We predict that there will be an active competition for the purchase of this splendid property. On the same day will be sold on the premises, the company's brick copper smelting house, 104 by 40 feet, an engine and boiler house, 50 by 40 feet, with their contents of engine, furnaces, blast cylinder, cupola furnaces &c., &c., and the very valuable lot on which they stand, having a front of 220 feet on Braddock street, and 177 feet on the Monongahela river, comprising nearly one and a half acre of land. It is very rare that any property urban or suburban, so desirable as this can be had either at public or private sale, and we advise our wealthy readers to attend the sale, which we understand is to be peremptory.

"A Formality Hushed Up."

The Leader of yesterday evening contained an article under the above caption, purporting to give the facts in a "serious case" in the United States Court, where "the discovery had been made that the names of witnesses were endorsed on the indictment, while the witnesses themselves were never before the Grand Jury," and charging that there was an attempt to hush the matter up "on the part of District Attorney Swoope. We have made inquiry in regard to the matter, and learn that our neighbor has simply found "a mare's nest." The case was that of Charles Chambers, alias James Dailey, indicted for attempting to sell counterfeit gold coin. Chambers was caught in the act, was arrested and taken before Commissioner Gamble. On being searched in the Commissioner's office, the base money was found upon his person. Bills were sent before the Grand Jury in March, and were duly returned. On examining them the District Attorney concluded they did not fully meet the case, and resolved to send up a new indictment. It was accordingly sent before the Grand Jury at Williamsport. Commissioner Gamble informs us that he was called and examined before the Grand Jury, and testified to the finding of the false coin on the prisoner. The Grand Jury deemed this evidence sufficient, no other witnesses were called, and the indictment was returned "a true bill."

On that bill the defendant was arraigned and tried during the present term, and after a full trial ... court, having been ably defended by ... Mr. Swartzweider, ... was convicted "in manner and form as he stands indicted." A motion was made for a new trial and an arrest of judgment. It came up ... but Mr. Swartzweider asked to have it held over until Saturday. The Judge ... [illegible]

THE CITY FINANCES.

Receipts for October and Expenditures in September—The "Unexpended Balance."

The following is a statement of the condition of the City Treasury, November 1, 1870, including the receipts from the various sources of revenue for the month of October, and the expenditures during the month of September, for which warrants were issued and countersigned during the month of October, as shown by Controller McGowan's books, to whom we are indebted for the same:

RECEIPTS.

Water rent, new building		$ 329 50
Interest on deposited funds.		
Iron City National Bank	$682 61	
Allegheny " "	667 89	
National Trust Co.	668 15	$ 1,998 68
Building Inspector		650 00
City Guager		1,811 44
Monongahela Wharf		1,968 28
Allegheny Wharf		238 11
Wheighing coal		132 37
Weigh scales		198 68
Streets, per Commissioners		13 00
City tax		4,384 80
Business tax		5,248 78
Old city special tax		905 97
Lawrenceville special tax		140 27
Water rents		3,993 26
Fifth ward markets		21 75
Supt. Water Works		121 00
A. Humbert, fines & forfeit		20 00
R. G. McGowan, proceeds of Fifth avenue Market House Bonds		22,000 00
Herron Bracken, 42d & 48th Streets		6,000 00
Diamond market.		
Per Superintendent	1,805 13	
Per Clerk	1,618 50	$ 3,423 63
Vehicle license		27 75
Total		$53,597 27

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 4,624 00
Salaries	1,260 96
Printing and stationery	333 54
Fire department	12,023 38
Police	9,103 95
Water Works	4,875 31
Streets	6,809 78
Diamond Market	475 76
Monongahela wharf	508 31
Allegheny	122 33
Weigh Scales	38 25
Contingent fund	12 00
City property	1,702 15
Finance fund	68 10
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Roads	3,045 27
Surveys	872 11
Water extension	19,776 57
Water extension interest	4,242 00
Total	$70,017 77

UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

The following is a statement of the amount deposited in the several city depositaries, the amount drawn out and the amount remaining on deposit, November 1, 1870:

Iron City National Bank	$187,426 97
Allegheny National Bank	191,328 41
National Trust Company	197,259 79
Total	$576,015 17

AMOUNT DRAWN OUT.

Iron City National Bank	$53,015 77
Allegheny National Bank	47,339 13
National Trust Company	56,479 84
Total	$156,834 74

BALANCE ON DEPOSIT.

Iron City National Bank	$134,411 20
Allegheny National Bank	143,999 28
National Trust Company	140,779 95
Total	$419,190 43

This sum is drawing interest at the rate of 5⅓ per cent. for the city. So much for the Barton ordinance.

VERNER.

Removal of the A. V. R. R. Shops—A New Town—An Excursion.

The rapid increase of business on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, under the management of Col. William Phillips, has rendered a number of improvements and changes necessary, some of which have already been completed and several others are under way, not the least important of which is the removal of the company's car shops from their present site in the Seventeenth ward to a locality where they will have sufficient room. As is well known a junction has been formed with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the passengers and through freight trains all run into the Union Depot, and the increased travel has rendered necessary the construction of a double track on the road which is now under way and will be completed to Hulton Station, two and one-half miles beyond the city line, within the next four months. The company have purchased the old Verner farm on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which is situated between Verner and Edge Water station, and upon a portion of it they propose to erect their shops, car houses, etc. The farm comprises four hundred and sixty acres, about sixty acres of which will be occupied by the railroad company and the remainder will be laid out in town lots and sold at auction. Two hundred and sixty-one have already been laid out on a plan, with avenues or streets sixty feet wide. The new property has a front of over one mile on the railroad, extending from Plum Creek on the north to Verner Station on the south, and running back about one mile. The lots have a front of seventy-two feet and a depth of three hundred feet and cover an area of a half acre. The location is one of the most beautiful along the Allegheny river. The ground gradually rises from the river reaching an altitude of about two hundred and fifty feet at the highest point. On the tract there are a number of "never failing springs" of pure soft water, several which are sufficiently elevated to supply almost any portion of the land.

A small excursion party under the charge of some of the officers of the road, visited the site of the new town, which has been christened "Verner," yesterday, and spent quite a delightful day in looking over the grounds, admiring the scenery, etc. Among the party were several gentlemen of taste from Germany, who were delighted with the locality and scenery. They ... it, and said it reminded them forcibly of ... the beautiful scenery on the Rhine, and ... only to be equal to it, as there was nothing wanting but the "castles," which, in a few years, will be supplied by beautiful private residences on the bluffs of the north side of the river, as well as along the upland on the south side, and back of the infant village of Verner. As stated above, the railroad company have already staked off the ground for their round house, workshops and other buildings, and have laid out a portion of the remainder of the four hundred and sixty acres in half acre lots which will be offered at public sale on Monday the 14th inst. There is certainly no more pleasant place for private residences within reach of the city.

THE ART ASSOCIATION.

Preliminary Meeting Last Night—A Temporary Organization Effected.

Art matters are looking up about Pittsburgh. The success which has attended the efforts toward the organization of an Art Association has been of the most gratifying character, and the establishment of such an institution is now assured.

Between three and four hundred stockholders have been secured, and last evening a preliminary meeting was held at the office of Messrs. Swearengen & McCandless, English's building, Fourth avenue. There was a good attendance of those interested, sufficient to indicate the interest taken in the enterprise.

The meeting was organized by the election of Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President, and W. D. McCue, Esq., Secretary.

The object of the proposed Association was then discussed briefly by several gentlemen, after which a committee, consisting of Messrs. D. P. Corwin, A. H. Lane and Howard Morton, was appointed to prepare a constitution for the government of the organization.

The following Board of Directors was also selected: Messrs. Thompson Bell, Frank Rahm, Paul H. Hacke, W. D. McCue, I. C. Pershing, D. P. Corwin, Gilbert Follansbee, C. M. Johns, T. B. Swearingen, J. McB. Rinehart, W. H. Edgerton, C. B. Shea, Chas. Linford.

This board is empowered with authority to make all necessary arrangements for the permanent organization of the Association, by procuring a gallery, preparing for an exhibition, &c., and having charge of affairs until the adoption of a constitution by the stockholders, when everything will be conducted according to its provisions.

It may be proper to state here that the gallery will probably be located in the new Mercantile Library Building. The Library Association have agreed to give up the apartment now occupied as a reading room, as soon as the Art Association is fully organized and satisfactory terms made. They ask $1,000 per annum rental for the room. It is pronounced by competent judges of art matters to be one of the best places for the purpose in the State. In size and in the facilities for throwing light on the paintings it is exactly what is desired.

The next meeting of stockholders will be held at the call of the Directors, who will announce it as soon as the Constitution is prepared—probably next week. We are gratified to note that the movement has thus been thoroughly inaugurated, and that Pittsburgh will ere long have an association which will reflect credit upon the aesthetic culture of our people.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.—The case of the United States vs. Henry Sterrett, indicted for violating the revenue laws, was taken up, and occupied the attention of the Court during the entire session. Jury out.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

WEDNESDAY, November 2.—The first case called for argument was McClurg's appeal, Argued by Mr. Lucas for appellant.

The application for a habeas corpus in the case of Daniel Dougherty, charged with the murder of Stinnell, in Kittanning, came up for hearing, and occupied the attention of the Court for some hours. After consultation the Court decided to admit the defendant to bail and the bail was fixed at $5,000.

Amusements.

To-NIGHT the first of the two concerts of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club will be given, and we suppose that Library Hall will be crowded with an audience really composed of the elite of the city. The sale of tickets has been very large, and judging from present appearances there will be few if any empty seats in the house. We anticipate much pleasure from a concert of which such words can be written as the following, from the Detroit Free Press: "Close your eyes, and you are transported to another world, where the very air seems laden with melody; delicious strains are dying away on every breeze; and you revel in your rapturous dreams in rest more blissful than the Lotus Eaters till the last note has died upon your ear, and you are rudely awakened to the realities of life by the thunders of applause that burst forth on all sides of you."

THE friends of the High School should bear in remembrance the great Republic Allegory and Tableaux, to be given under their directions at Library Hall, Nov. 10th, 11th and 12th inst.

Birthday Free Lunch.

It has become quite common among our Germans to give a banquet, or free lunch, on their birthday anniversary, especially those who are fortunate enough to be proprietors of restaurants. On Friday, Mr. Charles Fischer, who is thoroughly understands his business, will give a free lunch to all his friends, at his restaurant, Nos. 60 and 62 Diamond street. It is his birthday, and judging from the preparations being made, we have no doubt it will be done right. Let there be a grand rally of his friends, and give him such a congratulation that will make him feel prouder than King William marching into Paris.

City Lots! City Lots! City Lots! Fremont street, Jackson street and Ohio avenue, Allegheny, will be the theater of one of the liveliest sales of real estate in these diggings for many a day. The Fort Wayne Railway Co., has ordered the sale of their vacant property on these streets to take place on Saturday next. A word to the wise is sufficient. See advertisement on first page.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Miner's Book House is as familiar as "household words," its location being central and convenient. Almost every body visits the Post office, and Miner's is next door. A ... [illegible]

A HEAVY PURCHASE.

The Knox Property, Allegheny, Purchased by the Franklin Savings Bank—$40,000 the Price.

Among the banking institutions of Allegheny City which stand high in favor the Franklin Savings Bank, located at No. 43 Ohio street, occupies a prominent position. The institution was incorporated but about five years ago, and yet has been managed with such care and ability that it is now considered one of the safest and best in the city.

Recently the Directors manifested their foresight by a transaction in real estate of a fortunate as well as extensive character. The business of the bank being steadily on the increase it was foreseen that soon more ample accommodations would be required. A committee was therefore appointed to look about for a suitable location. The result has been the purchase of the "Knox property, located on the westside of Federal street, directly across North alley from Semple's new building. The plot embraces a space of 60 feet front and 240 deep to Middle alley—almost half a square, and was purchased for $40,000. Real estate fanciers consider this one of the best bargains of the season. The ground fronting on Federal street is occupied with stores, and that in the rear by dwelling houses. The leases of the present proprietors will not expire until April, 1872, and by that time the bank officers expect to be ready to put up a mammoth new building. The transfer was made a few days ago.

It is said that this property was purchased in 1808 for $20—the original deed naming that amount. The bank officers purchased it from Miss Polly Knox, by whom it was inherited.

Turtle Creek.

Turtle Creek, situated about six miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is one of the most flourishing and substantial of our suburban villages. The surrounding hills are crowned with many beautiful private residences, and many more are about to be erected. Among the most substantial of the citizens of this village are Captain Thomas McMaster, William A. Shaw, Esq., and that excellent young christian gentleman, John H. McMaster, Esq.

The United Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. A. Taggart, has prospered greatly during the present year. Since last January there have been about seventy accessions, most of whom were received into the communion of the church on profession. Mr. Taggart is a highly talented and energetic young man, in fact is a live pastor, and has infused a zeal into the young men of the congregation which is already manifesting itself.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association of the village have built, at their own expense, a large and commodious hall, which will be dedicated in about two weeks.

We noticed during our visit on Tuesday that the United Presbyterian congregation are building a fine mansion for the use of their excellent young pastor, which is an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held.

Our friend, Joseph B. Hezlep, Esq., the postmaster, is doing a thriving business. His spacious ware-rooms, which would compare favorably with some of the largest establishments of our city, are constantly crowded with visitors. He is a worthy man, and we are glad to see that he is prospering greatly in his business. By the way, we should not omit to mention that Mr. Hezlep is and always has been a straightout regular Republican, and does not believe in disintegration.

Bankruptcy Sales.

By N. WHITING, Auctioneer, at 61 Wood street.—Notwithstanding the continuance of these sales for many days, and the immense quantity of goods actually sold and removed the stock seems unimpaired—it is like the barrel of meal and the cruse of oil, it don't diminish—but large as the demand has been, the supply holds out and hundreds continue to attend the sales and profit by the low prices at which the goods are knocked down. Many persons who drop in at the sales merely from curiosity, have been tempted by the texture and styles of the goods, and the half price rates at which they were going off to go in for some of the bargains. We commend this experience to others.

Balance of Stock Arrived.

The widow of Mr. J. A. Tobias arrived here yesterday with the balance of the large and extensive stock of clothing which was imported and manufactured by J. A. Tobias, deceased, consisting of the finest brands of imported cloths and cas meres; also, agent for King William and Crown Prince suits. Mrs. J. A. Tobias, on account of declining health, wishes to return to England to reside with her brother-in-law, the celebrated English watchmakers, Tobias & Co. The goods are open to public inspection. This is a rare chance to buy bargains, 13 St. Clair street.

N. B.—Storekeepers are invited to examine this large and extensive stock of clothing. tf

Go to the Red Front Oyster, Fish and Game Depot, 184 Liberty street, near Market. You can get bucket oysters by the gallon, quart or pint. Can oysters for frying or stewing, shelled by the barrel or hundred. Fresh fish ready dressed, game of all kinds always on hand. Goods delivered free of charge. Go and get a can of Stanbury's oysters the best in world.

J. M. BUCK & Co.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Illegal Registration Case—Election Law of Congress Decided to be Constitutional—Departure of the Eclipse Observers—Raid on Distilleries—A Bond Swindle.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 2, 1870.

THE ILLEGAL REGISTRY CASE—ENFORCEMENT ACT DECIDED CONSTITUTIONAL.

There was an immense concourse in the U. S. Circuit Court room this morning awaiting the decision of Judges Woodruff and Blatchford on the points presented yesterday by Stoughton and Curtis, involving the constitutionality of the new election law. Among those present were leading members of the bar, a large force of politicians, deputy marshals and private citizens. At a quarter past eleven o'clock the judges took their seats on the bench. When the court was formally opened Hon. Caleb Cushing was sworn in as Assistant District Attorney. Judge Woodruff then gave the decision of the Court that the law was constitutional. He said that after having considered the arguments presented by the counsel for the defense, the reflection of the Court led him to the opinion that the act of Congress of May, 1870, in relation to elections, is no infringement upon the rights of voters, and does not embody any attempt to prescribe to the State of New York, or to any other State, the conditions of the rights of suffrage. The views of the Court upon the points were sustained by the Second section of the Constitution of the United States. Section four of the Constitution also sustains these views. It prescribes that elections shall be controlled by Legislatures, but that Congress shall exercise a supervisory power, and that section does not conflict with the Act of May 1st, 1870. The various debates in the Convention called to consider the Constitution of the United States before it was adopted, to which counsel referred, and the discussions on that instrument at the time show that the framers of that instrument did not lose sight of the great fact that a popular vote should be the only true and legal exponent of public opinion. The rights of the Government, though tardily acted upon, might be kept intact for the purpose of self preservation to be used at any time. It would be found by reference to the discussions on the Constitution that the general Government might possibly not receive the support it needed from States, and to prevent this section four was adopted. In was conceded to be within the constitutional grant of power to Congress that Congress had power to make such regulations that electors shall cast their votes, and it was important that one entitled to vote should not be prevented by one not entitled to vote. Congress had power to judge of the qualifications of its own members, and to decide the matter, after an investigation, in which the evidence of the vote cast would be presented. Could it then be possible that Congress had no power to take cognizance of and pass laws in relation to registration, which is part of the evidence by which the election of its members is sustained? He thought not.

The judge then decided that the law was valid and constitutional, and also that the motion to quash the indictment against Terrence Queen, in whose defence the argument was raised, could not be sustained, as it was sufficient for the District Attorney to define the offense of false registration in the language of the State law, which was all that was required in a case of misdemeanor. He therefore decided that the indictment should be sustained, and the demurrer overruled.

When Judge Woodruff had announced the decision, District Attorney Davis arose and moved that judgment be now passed upon the prisoner in accordance with the notice he had given counsel for the defense when they filed their demurrer. Had he the slightest doubt of the guilt of the accused, he would never press this, his undeniable right, but he had uncontrovertible proof that the prisoner had registered in more places than one, and, moreover, he had the record of his conviction and imprisonment for a felonious offense, by which he was deprived of all right to vote in any State of the Union. He felt it his duty to press for judgment, according to the statute.

Judge Woodruff—Does the counsel for the defense desire to be heard?

Mr. Stoughton—It is no doubt within the jurisdiction of the Court to pass judgment when demurrer has been taken to an indictment for misdemeanor, and that demurrer overruled, but it is contrary to the practice of all District Attorneys and all Courts.

Caleb Cushing pressed for sentence, in view of the prisoner's conviction for felony.

Mr. Stoughton protested against the prisoner being sentenced with undue haste, merely because he had been once before convicted.

Judge Blatchford said it was a part of the indictment and might be justly referred to as a reason why sentence should be passed.

Judge Woodruff decided that as there did not seem to be any defense beyond the able argument as to the constitutionality of the statute of Congress, he would proceed under the general rule in cases where a demurrer has been overruled and proceed to pass judgment.

Mr. Stoughton declared he had not had time to examine the facts of the case so as to make up a defense.

Judge Woodruff therefore suspended sentence until to-morrow, to give counsel time to show why sentence under the statute should be mitigated in the present case.

The case of John McLaughlin, charged with illegal registration, was postponed till Friday. The plea of not guilty was entered.

Pollard Harrison, colored, was arrested charged with attempted illegal registration.

GO TO WITNESS ECLIPSE.

Professors Hall, Harkness and Eastman of the Observatory at Washington sailed to-day in the China to witness the eclipse of the sun in Sicily. Another party, under the guidance of Professor Wheelock, of Harvard, and Peters, of Hamilton College, follow to-morrow in the Abyssinia.

A VERDICT CENSURED.

Recorder Hackett to-day censured the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Geo. Tweddle, recently killed by a trap-gun, deciding, in effect, that any citizen has a right to protect his property from burglars as he chooses.

RAID ON DISTILLERIES.

A raid was made this morning upon illicit distilleries in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn. Supervisor Dutcher, with about one hundred officers, backed by three hundred U. S. troops as protectors of the law, destroyed a large number of stills, mashes and whiskey. There was no disturbance.

POLITICAL.

The Central Committee of the Young Democracy last night resolved to support the entire Democratic State ticket.

A BOND SWINDLE.

The banking house of Souter & Co. was swindled to-day out of fifteen one thousand dollar bonds of the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad by means of a forged check. The swindler has since been arrested, however, and the bonds recovered.

FEMALE MASQUERADERS.

Two young men named Emil Huskin and Harry Milville were arrested last night for masquerading in female apparel and will probably be sent to the penitentiary.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

The steamers for Europe to-day took $463,000 in specie.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—Cotton firm, held at 15½. ... [illegible]

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamer Scandinavian has arrived at Quebec.

—J. G. Wittier declines the Workingmen's nomination for Congress.

—The various political parties are holding meetings nightly at St. Louis, and the canvass is being vigorously and sharply conducted.

—A portion of Burns' powder works, in Bennington, N. H., blew up on Tuesday, demolishing the kerneling mill and killing one of the workmen.

—A derrick in the granite quarries at West Concord, N. H., fell yesterday morning and crushed two men, one named Rutting fatally. The other was seriously hurt.

—Mrs. J. C. Pratt, crazed by the death of her husband, a wealthy citizen of Roxbury, Mass., wandered away on Monday night and fell into an open street drain, causing her death.

—Miss Rose Hill was dangerously injured, and Lizzie Henrisy smothered to death, by a fire in the attic of Mrs. Cornish's boarding house in Hartford, Connecticut, early yesterday morning.

—The body of A. B. Long, United States District Attorney at New Orleans, was exhumed and a thorough examination showed the brain congested and bearing a weight of four ounces of extraneous matter. The evidence all pointed to suicide. The razor was identified as belonging to Long.

Geological Survey of Wyoming.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHEYENNE, Nov. 2.—Prof. Hayden, United States Geologist, has just returned from his geological exploration in Wyoming Territory. His success during the present season has been greater than ever before. In his preliminary report, which will be ready for publication in January next, he speaks very highly of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Territory. He left Cheyenne August 6th, passed westward along the base of the Laramie range by way of Laramie Peak, Sweet Water, South Pass to Fort Bridger, and passed by Medicine Bow Mountains. He has carefully tested the soil on the hills and in the valleys, and found them possessed of great fertility. No part of the territory was found that would not yield by irrigation 40 bushels of wheat per acre. His collection in all departments of natural history are very extensive.

The Allen-Gallaher Prize Fight.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Allen, Gallaher and the party of buffers interested in the stake of the fight which was to have come off yesterday, met to-day and agreed the fight should take place next Tuesday somewhere in the State of Kansas, the stakes to remain as before. It is probable the principals, seconds and a few friends will go to Kansas in a quiet way and terminate the affair. There will be no excursion, and special pains be taken to elude the police.

Assassination in Mississippi.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JACKSON, November 2.—Gen. W. F. Brantley, a prominent ex-Confederate officer, was brutually assassinated this morning near Wiona. No clue to the perpetrator has been obtained. This is the third violent death at that town within two months. The first was J. D. Brantley, assassinated two months ago; the second Capt. Conner, cousin to Brantley, killed by a man named Collins; and the third was Gen. Brantley.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

BROWNSVILLE, November 2.—River rising slowly, with 5½ feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 61 at 5 P. M.

OIL CITY, November 2.—River falling slowly, with 23 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 38 at 5 P. M.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Flour dull; superfine $5; XX $5.75; XXX $6. Corn—Mixed 80@85c; white 85c; yellow 87½c. Oats 51@55c. Bran $1. Hay—Prime $27.50. Pork—Mess $26.75&7. Bacon firmer at 20¾@21¼@21⅞c. Hams 21½c. Lard—Tiere 17@17½c and keg 18½c. Sugar—Prime 11¼@11½c. Molasses easier; prime 69@70c. Whiskey 90@1.02½. Coffee—Prime 17¼@17½c. Cotton steady, with sales of 4,500 bales of good ordinary at 14¼@15c; low middling 15¼@15¾c; middling 15¾@15⅞c. Receipts 2,789 bales.

THE SOUTH.

THERE was frost at Mobile on Saturday.

NEGRESSES do the barbaring in Vicksburg.

BURGLARS have been operating in bonds at Cynthiana, Kentucky.

WILD turkeys are dying of chicken cholera in Marshall county, Miss.

PENSACOLA, Florida, has raised the quarantine against New Orleans.

THERE are six hundred and five convicts in the Nashville penitentiary.

IT is reported that a Republican paper will soon be started in Rome, Ga.

JOHN WM. DICKINSON, Esq., the British Consul at Savannah, died Sunday.

COTTON is coming into the Fayetteville, N. C., market at the rate of 100 bales a day.

A LOUISVILLE paper six months established has had four libel suits and a duel. so far.

THE Maryland-Virginia oyster war is over. The Virginia Legislature declared peace.

ATLANTA has now got a pair of fowls said to be a cross between a turkey and a guinea.

A SAVANNAH man who had nothing better to do kicked his wife in the stomach and she died.

A FATAL disease has made its appearance in several herds of Boyle county, Kentucky cattle.

Two Memphis barristers were fined $50 each for indulging in the "manly art" in court on Wednesday.

NELSON COOPER, of Mason county, Kentucky, committed suicide by cutting his throat on Friday last.

JOHN HOPKINS, Esq., of Baltimore, is spoken of as President of the Valley Railroad in the place of Gen. Lee.

SEVENTY-TWO pupils are enrolled for the ensuing session of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Danville, Kentucky.

IT is proposed to place a memorial window in the Church of the Advent in Nashville to the memory of General Lee.

THE Richmond Herald says that almost all the southern colleges and schools have fewer students this year than last.

CHEROKEE county, Ga., having had good crops of corn and cotton, is about to squander the receipts on a railroad.

THE citizens of Wilkes county, Georgia, have resolved to wear crape for thirty days as a mark of respect for General Lee.

A BILL has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature providing for a change in the State constitution so as to allow of woman suffrage.

AN indiscriminate row at a political meeting in Alabama on Tuesday last, resulted in the killing of one negro and the wounding of ten others.

The Northern Missippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will hold its first session in Water Valley, during the last week in November, Bishop Dagget presiding.

THE weather in Louisiana is exceedingly fine for cotton picking, but sugar planters complain of a want of rain. From this cause and from scarcity of labor it is feared that part of the cane crop will be lost.

REV. JAMES A. LYON, for a quarter of a century resident minister of the Presbyterian Church, of Columbus, Mississippi, has been appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the State University at Oxford.

IT is estimated that the Paducah tobacco warehouses will sell during the year, commencing the 4th of November next, 20,000 hogsheads tobacco. This will be an increase over the busines of the preceeding year.

THE Supreme Court of Mississippi decides that a railroad company taking passengers on freight trains is bound to put them off at the point for which they bought tickets, and are liable for damages if they are carried beyond.

THE International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will probably remain in session at Nashville for the next ten days. They have accepted invitations to ride over several of the railroads centering there.

THE trial of Calvin Williams, charged with the murder of Dr. T. J. Parsons, in Laurens county, Ga., took place last week. Williams was convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 9th day of December next. The trial lasted two days.

MR. THOMAS E. JENKINS, a Government claim agent doing business in Columbia, Ky., made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide on last Sunday evening, by taking arsenic and cutting his throat. He was discovered in a field before death ensued and is now in a fair way to recover.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Georgia, has vetoed bills to authorize the manufacture of steel and iron, and to incorporate the Lookout Mountain Railroad Iron, Steel and Coal Company; to incorporate the Dalta and North Eastern Alabama Railroad Company, and to incorporate the Indian Springs Railroad Company.

IN Newport Ky., on Saturday night Michael Murry robbed a drover named Thomas Beach of $300 in a saloon, and before twelve o'clock he quarrelled with his three companions, it is supposed regarding the division of the spoils, and was murdered by them on the steps of his boarding house. $102 of the money was found in a roll a few yards off.

A KENTUCKY exchange says: Last Saturday night an unknown assassin undertook to kill Sneed Smedley, in Harrodsburg, by firing at him from the street, Sneed rushed out and sent five or six bullets up and down the street, but did not succeed in hitting anybody. This State seems to have been well named, in early times, the dark and bloody ground.

THE Sheriff of Leake county, Miss., was attacked while at work in his office on Sunday night by three unknown thieves, who, after a desperate struggle, bound him hand and foot and tied him to the leg of his safe, which they then proceeded to rifle, taking about $2,000 in State and county funds, after which they departed, leaving no clue by which to apprehend them.

IN St. Louis, on Tuesday, Miss Louisa Barbaroux, of Louisville, Ky., youngest daughter of Joseph Barbaroux, a gentleman of standing and influence took the veil. The Very Rev. Father Ryan acted as celebrant and Father Garesche delivered the sermon. Fathers Welby and Brantner acted as assistants. The name taken in religion by the lady is Sister Mary Joseph.

AT an election in Cross county, Arkansas last week, a man named Crouch got into a difficulty with one of the judges named Faulkner. They clinched, when a brother of Crouch interfered and parted them. No sooner was Crouch released from the hold of his adversary than he pulled a pistol and fired. The ball missed its aim and took effect in the breast of his brother, causing almost instant death.

THE Owensboro, Ky., Monitor says that the killing of the German picture seller from Louisville, at the Hartford fair, "was a most wanton murder, and without one mitigating feature to relieve it." He was a quiet, sober, inoffensive man, and was shot down by some one of a party of young men in a saloon which he was quietly leaving after having purchased a cigar. It is strange that the perpetrator cannot be discovered.

A SINGULAR insurance question has arisen in regard to the Austria, a vessel now lying at New Orleans. On her way to that port the Austria, during a storm, shipped a sea which broke about ninety carboys of oil of vitriol that formed part of her deck cargo. The vitriol washed about the deck, doing considerable damage both to the vessel and to the remainder of the cargo. The question is whether the insurance covers this damage.

THE local of a Little Rock paper, in speaking of a concert at that place, says: "Mrs. Ludwig, with her magnificent and skillfully-managed voice, brought down the house IN SEVERAL PIECES." And again: "Miss Lynch took the house by storm with her sweet, mocking-bird-like rendering of the 'Flower Song' by Faust, and was recalled, as was Mrs. Ludwig, IN SEVERAL PIECES." If that house didn't come to smash, the ladies in question must have been in a bad fix.

THE Cynthian News says that Mr. Abijah Williams, a very responsible and truthful man, who resides in Claysville, asserts that he saw and fought a large brown skinned snake with a body the size of a nail keg. He saw it in a cliff below Claysville, on Licking river. It makes a noise like the suppressed bellowing of a bull. For the last thirty years the people of that section of Harrison have reported a monster snake, and many who have not seen it have heard and been frightened by its howl.

THE Franklin (Tennessee) Review says that Mrs. Clouston walked into her garden one morning, a few weeks ago, and saw something a little peculiar. Exactly in the middle of the main walk, and near a tree, she found a hole in the ground about four feet deep and perfectly square. A close examination proved very clearly that there ... had been buried there, and that, too, for a long time. It was the ... that some treasure ... buried there during the war by parties ... [illegible]

GENERALITIES.

IN GEORGIA a man wants to be buried in an old well.

THE population of Florida has increased 60,000 since 1860.

HEAVY overcoats and the "sunny side" are getting popular.

KENTUCKY grows sweet potatoes weighing ten pounds each.

LYNCH LAW has just hanged two burglars at New Albany, Indiana.

SOLITAIR pearls are the favorite pearls now for engagement rings.

IN MEMPHIS a lady is blamed if she walks in the middle of the street.

AT Elktown, Maryland, people are buying beef at 12 cents a pound.

SWEET PATATO juice is said to be an effective complexion cleaner.

ONE of those predictionaries says there will be a tidal wave this month.

HAS the supply of songs been exhausted that we so rarely see any now?

Mrs. Minnie Schlessinger of No. 135 Henry street New York, committed suicide on Saturday.

A LIVE man in a village is like a case of itch in a district school—it sets everybody in it to scratching.

THE Oriental Circus and Egyptian Caravan is to be sold at auction in Trenton, N. J., next Thursday.

NILSSON wore more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of diamonds at her Philadelphia concerts.

JOSH BILLINGS says: It may not be dangerous to pull a thorn out of a mule's leg, provided you can dodge the kick.

A MAN that starts, on the day of his marriage, as a first lieutenant of his family, need never expect to be promoted.

A division of the "Sons of Temperance" in New Brunswick, N. J., has just elected a young lady worthy Patriarch.

A PLENTIFUL second crop of ripe raspberries is reported by the engineers engaged in surveying about the Tully Lakes, N. Y.

A movement has been made in Ireland praying that processions of both Roman Catholics and Protestants may be suppressed by law.

ANN EARRELL, age 12, on Saturday fell into an old well at Brodway and One hundred-and-third-street, New York, and was drowned.

THE Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company have commenced the work of erecting a new passenger depot at Saratoga Springs.

THE entire collection of pamphlets in the library of the late Bishop of New Hampshire has been presented to the library of Trinity College.

THERE is a prospect of the recovery of Mrs. Dolan, of Troy, N. Y., who was nearly murdered with a hatchet by her husband, last Saturday.

JOSH BILLINGS says that mosquitoes were born of poor but industrious parents, and some of the best blood in the country runs in their veins.

THE new Solicitor-General, Bristow, had been tendered a dinner by the citizens of Louisville, previous to his departure for Washington.

CHICAGO has bid Farwell to Medill.—Lou. Cour-Jour.

We should like to know with whom Farwell is to Medill.

PHILADELPHIA is annoyed by the everlasting repairing of sewers and drains, which keeps the streets torn up all the year round. So is Pittsburgh.

THE day after the fall of Rome the city was flooded with newspapers. No less than thirty small penny papers come out morning and evening each day.

A MONTH'S imprisonment in jail was thought by an Irishman a trifling sentence, "because it was the depth of winter, and the days were so short."

ONLY twenty-one persons sailed from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales to British Columbia last year, while many thousands came to the United States.

DURING an examination, a medical student being asked the question, "When does mortification set in?" replied: "When you pop the question and are answered 'No.'"

JOHN HENNESSEY was struck in the stomach and instantly killed on Saturday by a piece of wood thrown from a circular saw, in the sawmill of Messrs. Nolan & Steers, New York.

THE Athenaeum states that four of the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky have been brought to the Dublin Zoological Gardens by Dr. Mapother, and are living there in perfect health.

THE Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, has been preaching of late in Boston, and the Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, in turn, has been telling the congregations of Chicago things Old and New.

"THAT human barber's tongs Negley," is what a facetious Washington correspondent calls our representative in Congress. Now can any one tell what an H. B. T. is, or why Gen. Negley is one?

CHRIST Church, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and thirty-fifth-st. New York, has been purchased by the Vestry of St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place and Great Jones street, for $200,000.

THE shoe business in Androscoggin county, Me., is unusually good for so late in the season. All the manufacturers are overrun with orders, and their employes are working, many of them, extra hours.

THE Boston Post observes that Mr. Blanchard is having considerable trouble in persuading a jury at Schenectady that it was all right for him to marry three wives without any intervening funerals or divorces.

THE Norwich, Connecticut, Bulletin says that genial little Greeneville boys think nothing of playing the national game with a nine pound Thomas cat as a ball, and the open widow of a street car as a home base.

"So there's another rupture at Mount Vociferous," said Mrs. Partington, as she put down the paper and put up her specs; "the papertells us about the burning lather running down the mountain, but it don't tell how it got on fire."

AT the meeting of the Episcopal Evangelical Educational Society last week, it was stated that the general expenses of the Society are paid by four friends—Jay Cooke, Stewart Brown, Thomas H. Powers and A. J. Drexell.

MATILDA FLETCHER, an Iowa poetess, wants to lecture. For any one looking out for a lecturess here is a chance. We don't know her subjects, but suppose they are either Charles Dickens, Woman's Rights or the European War.

THE publication of magazines is rather risky business, if we may judge by the unlucky ventures in that line which have recently been made. It is stated that Captain Mayne Reid's Onward magazine sunk upward of $15,000.

A MAN who can draw New Orleans molasses through a half-inch augur-hole in January, and sing "Home, Sweet Home," while the molasses is running, may have a clear conscience, but he ain't sedden enough for the year 1870.

BURGLARS on Saturday morning broke into the premises of Henry W. Duckther, importer and commission merchant at No. 71 West Brodway, New York, but fled when discovered. Nearly $500 worth of kid gloves were dropped by the thieves in their flight.

THE Newport (R. I.) News hoists the name of Hon. Thomas Davis as an independent candidate for Congress, in the belief that he is "honest and capable, attached to neither of the great families which aspire to the control of our State, and thoroughly competent to represent us."

THE Central and Hudson River Railroad depot in Albany will cost $3,000,000. Three thousand men are engaged on its construction. The building will be fire-proof from the basement to the top. Its dimensions will be 34 feet in front, and 700 feet long. The roof will be of solid iron.

ANOTHER case of death through the stupidity of drug clerk has been reported from Providence, R. I. In this instance corrosive sublimate was made up for calomel, and a dose sufficient to kill five ordinary persons, taken by an old colored woman, who died almost immediately afterward.

MR. LEVY, the editor of the London Telegraph, was recently black balled in the London Reform Club, notwithstanding the fact that he derives an income of $60,000 a year from his paper, and that he has one of the handsomest residences, one of the handsomest wives and the finest horses in London.

THE executors of the late Rufus Dwinel, of Bangor, Me, who was for many years an extensive operator in lumber, yesterday sold one hundred and sixty thousand acres of timber land at an average price of about two dollars per acre. This was the largest land sale ever made in that state at one time.

AN Italian merchant named Murillo, whose daughter had been stolen from New York, and sent with other children to the West, about seven years ago, recently traced her to a reform school in Ohio, and secured her release. The girl was originally carried away by a wicked nurse, who had a grudge against the family.

TWELVE hundred lunch fiends from Cincinnati went on a free train to an auction of real estate in the suburbs, where a free lunch was served. The lunch was eaten and the beer drunk, but the auctioneer couldn't get together twenty-five people to listen to his prattle, and his request for bids met very little sympathy.

WHEN Jules Favre got up his republic, he sent a Republican Mayor down to Strasbourg but the Strasbourgers wanted the real thing, and repudiated him, and elected a Mayor of their own. He proved so good an one that the Germans accept him, and refuse to let him resign, oblige him to go on holding and administering the office.

THIRTY THOUSAND public school children of Philadelphia were turned loose in Fairmount Park, on Friday, for a holiday and to gather nuts. The weather was fine, several bands of music were employed for the day, and scattered here and there through the Park, and the whole affair is said to have been most beautiful and a perfect success.

A BARREL of flour weighs 196 pounds, a barrel of pork 200 pounds, a barrel of rice 300 pounds, a keg of powder 25 pounds, a firkin of butter 56 pounds, a tub of butter 84 pounds. The following are sold by weight per bushel: Wheat, beans and cloverseed, 60 pounds; rye and flaxseed, 55 pounds; buckwheat, 52 pounds; barley, 48 pounds; coarse salt, 85 pounds.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, of the United States steamer Frolic, yesterday reported to the Secretary of the Navy. He has been cruising off the Canadian fishing grounds in company with the Nipsic and the Guard, but the season is now over. He says that at times there were eleven British war, vessels off the banks, and that five American vessels were seized for violation of the law.

THE Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, are running their works night and day, and although turning out from 250,000 to 300,000 every ten hours cannot begin to supply the demand. The French Government will not buy arms unless every piece is supplied by the party from whom it is purchased with at least 400 cartridges, which makes the demand upon the company very extensive.

BISHOP COXE, of Western New York, writes of William T. Lee, recently deceased: "For years it was his habit to set apart a most liberal portion of his income as the Lord's portion. At a crisis in the early history of St. John's Church, Hartford, Connecticut, he came to me and said: 'If they will go on and pay the debt, I will give $5,000.' I said: 'You can't afford it.' He answered: 'I intend to sell my house and live in a plainer one until I make it up,' and he did so."

A NEW JERSEY paper, with charming candor and naivete, tells how champagne is made from cider. A barrel of cider, costing say $6, will yield 120 bottles of champagne, which, at say $3 per bottle, will sell for $360 by the addition of a little Rhine wine, alcohol, sugar, and carbonic gas. And now, it says, cider has its imitators in turn. The bogus cider makers buy dried apples and soak them. The water is mixed with alcohol, simple syrup, and carbonic acid, bottled and sold for cider.

THE latest foreign journals give in detail the finding of the court-martial on the loss of the ironclad Captain. The Court says that the vessel was capsized by the pressure of sail, assisted by the heave of the sea, and that the amount of sail carried at the time of the loss was insufficient to have endangered a ship endowed with a proper amount of stability. The Court also found that the Captain was built in opposition to the views of the English Navy Department, but in deference to public opinion, as expressed in Parliament and through other channels.

A PRUSSIAN soldier, but just returned from the front, was standing in the center of a listening group, detailing to an officer his narrow escape from death by one of the Chassepot bullets. He took out his watch and showed it pierced through by the ball, which, having thus expended its strength on the solid metal, inflicted but a slight wound on his breast. The people pressed around to get a look at the watch, and one citizen, impulsively taking out his own gold time-keeper, put it into the hand of the astonished soldier, saying: "Here, take this one! It is a good one, Yours will never go again!"

THE New York Tribune says a gentleman of that city recently received from Germany a collection of twenty of the photographs ... [illegible]

were confined to the heads and no indication was given of the profession, position or names of the parties represented. The whole of them were submitted to a noted phrenologist and phisiognomist of that city for his judgment upon them—no hint being given him concerning them. After studying them for some time, he said, in reply to an inquiry, that not one of these persons was possessed of a military head or expression.

A LETTER from Wichita, October 22d, to the Topeka Commonwealth, says: "In your daily of the 19th, I notice an article entitled, 'Tragedy at Wichita,' in which a report is dished up for the public, of the killing of two women at that place, recently, by one Jim Curry. This is the first information we have had of any such occurrence. No 'two women,' 'Ida May,' or any one else, have been killed in Wichita recently, or any other time, and no such row as spoken of in your article has occurred, and no such man as Jim Curry, a ruffian of the deepest dye, is known here."

IT is perfectly natural that funny things not set down on the bill should always be occurring on the stage. Thus, they had the "Lady of Lyons" improved the other night at Lafayette, Ind. Beauseant was rude to the proud Pauline; the chivalrous Melnotte rushes to her rescue; and, in the scuffle, poor Claude receives a real blow upon the nose which causes the blood to run in rivulets. Then, in her most dulcet tones, Miss Pauline exclaims: "I am so glad that this affair has ended without bloodshed:" the audience roars with laughter and only the smitten Claude does not see the fun.

THE arrangements for the wounded at the castle of Ciergnon, which, by the order of the King of the Belgians, has been transformed to a hospital for wounded soldiers, are under the personal direction of the Queen, and every alleviation which the most thoughtful consideration can suggest is provided. The King sent down his private physician to specially report to him as to all being comme il faut. Three French soldiers, whose wounds did not admit of their doing much in the way of walking, nevertheless insisted on attending the funeral of a German soldier who died at the castle. Such incidents are bright spots in a dreary record.

DR. STRAUSS, in a reply which was written to M. Renan's letter, says: "When one day our victorious armies shall recross the Rhine to return to their homesteads, but without many young men who left full of ardor, they will bring us as the best prize of the victory which could not be too dearly purchased, the impossibility of those who have fought side by side in so many battles against a common enemy, and shed their blood for enemies, or even disunited. The blood of the sons of the North and South will have for ever cemented German unity, for taken in this sense, the saying is true, blood is a liquid of peculiar power."

A GENTLEMAN who has recently visited the Battle Creek coal mines, not far from Stevenson, Alabama, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, gives the Nashville Banner some interesting points concerning them: "It seems that they were first worked in June, 1868, and have been worked since with an average yield of three hundred bushels coal per day. There are within a circle of seven miles, twelve openings into the mines, and there is also iron in great quantities. The mines are owned by a stock company, which is preparing to work convicts in the mines. There is being created a mammoth stockade or prison which is 125 feet square, and intended to hold fifty-six prisoners. It contains twenty-eight cells.

THE total disregard for humanity which the French dispayed in the expulsion of Germans from Paris becomes most evident in the case of the seventy year old scholar, Julius Von Mohl, writes the Hamburger Nachrichten: He has been a Professor of Oriental Languages for more than forty years at the College de France in Paris, and is accounted the first Orientalist of Europe. He has gained great fame for France, which he inhabited since 1830, and attracted hosts of students to Paris. Now he is very sick, but the old man was compelled to leave Paris under threat of being court-martialed and shot. His condition has been made worse by this forced journey, and fears are entertained that it will prove his death.

TO BE courteous in time of peace is not hard. To be courteous to an enemy in time of war shows a noble spirit. The German have always been rated far below the French in polite and polished bearing; but the general order lately issued commanding all German private soldiers and non-commissioned officers to salute all French officers now held as prisoners by Germany with the same observances due German officers of like rank, shows a hight and depth of good breeding to which the French do not seem to have yet attained. Prussian officers are also to salute French officers in the same manner that they salute German officers of the same rank; and in this matter French officers are requested to take the initiative when a meeting occurs.

THE Germans have put 8,000 soldiers into Strasburg, and in the absence of any barracks, billet them all upon the citizens, who are instructed by proclamation how they must treat these, their guests. Each officer is entitled to an early breakfast of tea or coffee and bread, to a second breakfast of soup, meat and vegetables, to a dinner of soup, two sorts of meat with vegetables, dessert and coffee; also to two litres of good table wine and five cigars daily. Each soldier is entitled to breakfast, dinner and supper, of a plainer character than the foregoing, and a half a litre of wine or a whole litre of beer, or a quarter of a litre of spirits, and five cigars or a proportionate quantity of tobacco daily. From this it will be seen that the German garrison of Strasburg fares well.

AN English Journal, comparing the trade between France and England for the month of August with that of the same time last year, says: "A year ago our import of wine from France amounted in the month to only 208,674 gallons. It rose in August this year to more than double, or 428,865 gallons. In the August of each of the two preceding years we bought of France 168,000 pounds of breadstuff and 99,000 yards of ribbons. The French sent us this year 214,000 pounds of the former and 124,000 yards of the latter of these articles But while France has been forced to part with her goods, she has been diminishing her demand for ours. She has taken, for instance, about 3,000,000 pounds in lieu of above 3,500,000 pounds of wool; 1,860,000 yards in lieu of 4,006,000 yards of cotton manufactures; and 44,000 pounds in lieu of 136,000 pounds of cotton yarn; and with certain exceptions the other articles of her trade show a corresponding diminution.

MARRIED:

HILL—NICHOLSON—On Tuesday evening, November 1, 1870, by Rev. W. J. Reed, GEORGE B. HILL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to MAGGIE J. NICHOLSON, of Allegheny, Pa.

DIED:

FLEMING—On Wednesday morning, November 2d, at 4 o'clock, at his residence in Sewickley, JOHN FLEMING, Esq., in the 52nd year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence in Sewickley FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Special train will leave Sewickley Station at 11.41, arriving at Federal Street Depot at 12.08, city time, where carriages will be in waiting to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral.

SMITH—On Wednesday, November 2, 1870, CHARLES G. SMITH, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, McClure township, FRIDAY MORNING, November 4, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's office at 9 A. M.

BARNES—On Tuesday, November 1, 1870, at ... Mrs. AMANDA BARNES, wife of Robert Barnes, in the 40th year of her age.

The funeral will take place THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs Richardson, No. 77 Franklin street, Allegheny City. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MAHAFFEY—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870, at 3 P. M., CORA BELL, daughter of W. G. and Hatty Mahaffey, aged 3 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Marion street.

BALLANTINE—On Wednesday morning, November 2, 1870, at two o'clock, CARRIE, only daughter of J. W. Ballantine. Aged 4 years, and 5 months.

The funeral will take place this (THURSDAY) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents in Temperanceville. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROAL—On Wednesday, November 2d, MARGARET WOOLSLAYER, third daughter of A. B. and Caroline A. Roal, in the 5th year of her age.

Funeral TO-DAY (Thursday) at 4 o'clock, from her parents' residence, Main street, near Sixteenth ward. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., UNDERTAKERS, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE'S *Mosquito Tapers.*

These Tapers, in burning give off a very pleasant odor, that although perfectly harmless to the human family, is extremely repulsive to the Mosquito, so much so that they will leave any apartment that is pervaded by its fumes.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25 Cents Per Box.

NEW GOODS Now Ready! Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, And all the Latest Styles in LACE GOODS, JEWELRY, &c., At Bottom Prices, AT Mrs. S. C. ROBB'S, No. 91 Federal St., Allegheny.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS! The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $2 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 WOOD STREET.

F. SELLERS & CO., CORNER PENN AND 10th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., *Pork Packers,* AND MANUFACTURERS OF Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil, HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE, 100 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil. 75 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams. 40 tierces Prime Leaf Lard. 100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard. 10,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO., TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, ... [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, October 28, 1870. AN ELECTION FOR Thirteen Directors Of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 92 WATER STREET, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R. Co., PITTSBURGH, October 14, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the stock transfer books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be closed November 1st next, and so remain until after the annual meeting of stockholders, on the first Monday, 5th day of December next. JOHN H. PAGE, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

PLANK ROAD ELECTION.—The Annual Election of the SAW MILL VALLEY PLANK ROAD will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1870, at which officers for the ensuing year will be elected. ALEX. M. WATSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh. R. H. SMITH, Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

BOUNTY. $100 Bounty Collected For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty. The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp, R. F. BROWN, Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Iron City College. Cor. Penn and Sixth Streets. PITTSBURGH, PA. The most popular and successful Business College in the United States. An Institution for the thorough, practical education of young and middle-aged men, with advantages possessed by no other school in the country. Students can enter at any time. No class system. Each Student receives individual instruction. For Circulars giving full particulars, call at the College, or address the Principals. SMITH & COWLEY. P. S.—The School is always open to the inspection of visitors, who are cordially invited to call and examine our system of practical actual business training. S. & C.

Duff's College NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA. An Old and Reliable Institution HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING, Used as a text-book. PENMANSHIP. Instruction and Lectures daily by Wm. H. DUFF. BOOK-KEEPING DEPARTMENT, CHAS. P. DUFF, Superintendent. For Circulars, address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS, Commission Merchants, No. 124 SECOND AVENUE.

GENERAL REDUCTIONS IN Dress Goods! Dress Goods! For 30c. worth 50c. For 40c. worth 60c. For 50c. worth 75c. Blankets, Flannels, Plaids, Linens, Cassimeres, Shawls, BELL & MOORHOUSE, OFFER A Full Stock Very Cheap, No. 21 Fifth Avenue.

STEAM HEATING. We are Prepared to Contract for HEATING WITH Steam Apparatus Of the most approved plan, using HIGH OR LOW STEAM DIRECT OR INDIRECT RADIATION. Can refer to buildings using Our Heating Apparatus FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS. Craig Brothers, 129 Second Ave.,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS, A complete assortment and the best PENS in the world. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO. AGENTS FOR PITTSBURGH, 75 Wood Street.

BALTIMORE HERRING, SHAD, &c.—New Potomac Herring in barrels and halves; new do Shad in barrels and halves; No. 1 Mackerel, all sizes of packages; No. 2 do, all sizes of packages; No. 3 do, all sizes of packages; Lake Herring, half and quarter barrels; Lake White Fish, half barrels; Labrador Herring, barrels and halves; Salmon in kits; Holland Herring, 100 kegs choice. For sale low to the trade. WATT, LANG & CO., 172 and 174 Wood street.

Eclipse Coal Hod. I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any number of my new improved patented Coal Hod at very low rates. All orders should be sent to the patentee, FRANK L. BLAIR, 235 Beaver street, Allegheny City, or apply to J. DUNLAP, Pittsburgh.

COFFEE.—We have just received a large lot of Rio, Laguayra, Java and Costa Rica Coffees, which we are offering at the lowest prices, at the Family Grocery of JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby cautioned against transacting any business with THOS. McMURRAY on our account, we having discharged him from our employ. LINDSAY, STERRETT & EUWER.

EDWARD HERLINE......HOWARD B. HAMILTON HERLINE & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 20 South Tenth street, Philadelphia. Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Lithography.

APPLE PARERS. LIGHTNING AND TURN TABLE APPLE PARERS. A full stock of either kind on hand, and will be sold at Manufacturer's prices by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c. P. C. DUFFY'S, 146 Grant street.

CALCINED PLASTER ... [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1870. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the cash stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free of U. S. tax, to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst. J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE Co., PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1870. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS Upon each share of the Capital Stock out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 8th inst. WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE PA. INS. CO., PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31, 1870. DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Pittsburgh have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, on the full paid stock, and to be credited on the stock notes of the part paid stock. HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 205 Liberty street, PITTSBURGH, October 20th, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after November 10th at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th days of November, inclusive. Non-resident Stockholders are requested to send their Postoffice address to this office. WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1870. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th inst. free of Government, State and local taxes. W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 1, 1870. DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after the 8th inst. B. K. WILSON, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. A. LONG, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Co. Of Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER NIMICK, President. WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary. CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent. Office 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh. Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured. DIRECTORS: Alexander Nimick, R. Miller Jr., James McAuley, Alexander Speer, Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, D. Ihmsen, John R. McCune, Chas. J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Phillip Reymer, Wm. Morrison.

CHARTER 1829 PERPETUAL. FRANKLIN FIRE INSUR. CO OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET. Assets on August 1st 1870, $3,009,888 24. Capital, $400,000 00. Accrued Surplus and Premiums, $2,609,888 24. Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages. DIRECTORS—Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, Geo. W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Geo. Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thos. Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson. ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEO. FALES, Vice President. Jas. W. McAllister, Secretary. T. H. Regor, Assistant Sec'y. COFFIN & KELLOGG Cor. Third Avenue and Wood St.

A. McFARLAND, PRESIDENT. S. H. HARTMAN, VICE PRESIDENT. W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary. Federal Insurance Co. OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets. DIRECTORS: Edward Gregg, Valentine Baker, M. Shellaby, Jos. H. Borland, Wm. Schoyer, W. J. Langitt, W. G. Gibson, J. Kohen, Samuel B. Smith, M. B. Anderson, M. B. Suydam, James Allison. F. M. LOVE, General Agent.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Phelan's Building, NO. 23 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR, PITTSBURGH PA. CAPITAL ALL PAID UP. DIRECTORS: N. J. Bigley, Dan'l Wallace, Jake Hill, Thomas Smith, John Floyd, R. H. Hartman, S. McClurkan, Jno. S. Willcock, Capt. M. Bailey, A. Chambers, Jas. M. Bailey. ROBERT H. KING, President. JNO. F. JENNINGS, Vice President. JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary. ALEX. M. KING, General Agent. INSURES ON LIBERAL TERMS ON ALL FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. Of Pittsburgh. OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE. Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. JOHN IRWIN, JR., President. T. J. HOSKINSON, Vice President. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary. CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent. DIRECTORS: John Irwin, Jr., T. J. Hoskinson, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Robert H. Davis, Hugh S. Fleming, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, T. H. Nevin.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y. COR. FEDERAL ST. AND DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY. Office in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. W. W. MARTIN, President. JOHN BROWN, JR., Vice President. JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary. DIRECTORS: John A. Myler, Jas. L. Graham, John Brown, Jr., O. H. P. Williams, Jas. Lockhart, Robert Lea, George Gerst, Jno. Thompson, Jos. Myers, C. C. Boyle, Jacob Kopp, J. McNaugher.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

P. McARDLE, Fashionable MERCHANT TAILOR, Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS; also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St., PITTSBURGH, PA. Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles.

NEW FALL GOODS. A splendid new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., Just received by HENRY MEYER, Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

BRASS CASTINGS.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO. Bell and Brass Founders, ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES Made Promptly to Order. BABBITT'S METAL Made and Kept on Hand. Proprietors and Manufacturers of J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel STEAM PUMP. Office 560 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17th and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO," 65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny. Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Discount to the Trade. C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

RUBBER TUBING. All sizes of India Rubber Tubing, constantly on hand, at J. & H. PHILLIPS, Agents for this city.

NEW WALL PAPERS, Now receiving, of new designs, for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Plain Tints and Decorations in extensive variety, at No. 107 MARKET ST., near Fifth avenue. JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

C. BARNES, Sealer of Weights and Measures OFFICE: No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, ED. BARKER, Proprietor, Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

JAMES RENO, SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed. OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET ... [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE. Lessees and Managers...HENDERSON & CANNIS. Second and last week of the engagement of the favorite artiste, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, And the popular young actor, Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM. THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1870, last time of Tom Taylor's great domestic drama of MARY WARNER. Mary Warner.........Mrs. D. P. Bowers. George Warner.........Mr. J. C. McCollom. Friday Evening—BENEFIT OF MRS. BOWERS. In preparation, Wilkie Collins' famous romance of MAN AND WIFE. Mrs. Bowers matinee on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, LIBERTY STREET. V. E. BEAMER......Lessee and Manager. Continued success of the LISA WEBER Burlesque Troupe. Thursday and Friday evenings LA SOMNAMBULA, arranged by Miss LISA WEBER for her Troupe of Burlesque Artists. Saturday Matinee—ERNANI. Saturday night—Two Burlesques.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE. FRED. AIMS......Manager. Still greater attractions TO-NIGHT. Change of bill and additional features, also, for Saturday afternoon at 2:30. The public flock in crowds to see the Three Entire Great Troupes. Two Brass Bands and Two Orchestras! All on the same night at one price of admission. 1. Dolahanty, Hengler & Bloodgood's Mammoth Combination of 27 Artists! 2. The Beautiful Blonde Dancing Troupe. Loveliest Blondes in the world. 3. The Varieties Artistic Combination. In all over 100 combined artists. Friday night another grand occasion.

POINT CHAPEL. GRAND FAIR. OPEN THIS EVENING. For the benefit of St. Mary's Church.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL FAIR AT CITY HALL. OPEN EVERY EVENING.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the cause of the First National Bank et al. vs. Worley Furnace Company et al., I will, as Trustee and Special Commissioner, on the 16th Day of November, 1870, expose to public sale, on the premises, one of the most valuable and desirable Iron properties in the State of Tennessee, known as the Worley Furnace. It is a hot-blast charcoal Furnace, situated in Dickson county, upon the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, 44 miles from Nashville and the Cumberland River, and 34 miles from Johnsonville and the Tennessee River; has 7,210 acres of land, divided in almost equal portions by the railroad, a large portion of which is heavily timbered with oak, chestnut, hickory and poplar, available for coaling purposes, and at convenient distances from the Furnace; about 100 acres cleared for cultivation, with 50 acres set in clover and timothy, and the remainder covered with a thick and rapid growing "second growth" of timber. The lands abound in ore of the best quality, in close proximity to the Furnace, the bank now being worked being less than 300 yards from the Furnace. Limestone is also in abundant supply less than half a mile from the Furnace. The Furnace has a capacity of 8 to 10 tons per day, is in good repair, well supplied with store-houses, manager's and operatives' houses, has a side track and station-house at the railroad, and is well equipped with machinery, mules, horses, wagons, carts, etc., etc.

This property offers unusual advantages to the iron manufacturer. The iron has had no superior in the market, either for foundry or mill purposes. Shipping facilities are good and supplies cheap; the location exceedingly healthy, and the country is being rapidly settled with a good class of citizens from Pennsylvania and other States.

TERMS OF SALE.—The real estate will be sold for 10 per cent. of the purchase money cash, and the balance in four equal instalments of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest, personal security required and lien retained. The personal property, mules, teams, carts, tools, etc., all sums under $50 cash; and all amounts above that 10 per cent. cash; and the balance on six months' credit, notes with good and sufficient security required.

Arrangements will be made so that parties desiring to attend the sale can go and return on one fare. For further information apply to the undersigned, No. 50 CHERRY STREET, Nashville.

ISAAC LITTON, Trustee and Special Commissioner.

Valuable City Property AT AUCTION.

The valuable BANKING HOUSE and LOT, No. 35 Fifth avenue, belonging to the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company," will be offered at Public Sale at the Sale Rooms of Alexander McIlwaine, No. 106 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The lot is 25 feet front by 140 feet in depth, and the building one of the most substantial and beautiful in the city. The lower story was constructed expressly for a Banking House, and contains two excellent vaults. The three upper stories are handsomely arranged for offices, with large fire proof vaults in the second story. The Company reserve the right of occupancy of the front suit of rooms on the second floor during its pleasure, the purchaser holding in reserve ten thousand dollars of the purchase money as an equivalent in lieu of rent, and not to be paid until six months after possession is given of the rooms so reserved.

Also will be offered for sale at 10½ o'clock in the morning of the 15th day of November next, on the premises, that valuable piece of property between Braddock street and the Monongahela River, adjoining the Copper Rolling Mill of C. G. Hussey & Co. Said property has a front on Water street of 177 feet, and on Braddock street of 220 feet, containing one acre and two perches, and a half perches, on which is erected One Brick Copper Smelting House 104 by 40 feet, containing two reverberatory furnaces; one Brick building 50 feet by 40 feet, containing one engine and boiler, two cylinders and one cupola furnace. Also, three Dwelling Houses, one of which is brick, and all in good order. The front on Water street to include the right of the parties to low water line in the Monongahela River.

The foregoing property is offered for sale by order of the stockholders of the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co." with a view to the liquidation of the affairs of said Company.

Plans of the property may be seen and terms of sale ascertained on application to

THOS. M. HOWE, Trustee.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1870.

AUCTION! AUCTION! N. Whiting & Co., Auctioneers. Bankruptcy. Important to the Trade and Public. Great Bankrupt Sale of DRY GOODS, At No. 61 Wood street, under Lafayette Hall, commencing on FRIDAY, October 7th, 1870. A large consignment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of West of England and Yorkshire broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, Corduroy, Fancy Tweeds, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, British and Foreign manufactured Shawls and Dresses, in Silk, Satin, Poplin, Brocades, Merinos, Reps, Delaines, &c., together with a large stock of Flannels, Blankets, Carpetings, House Rugs, Table Covers, Hosiery, Prints, Muslins, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole being sold without reserve, in lots to suit, for cash.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7:30 P. M.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co., CORNER OF Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street PITTSBURGH, PA., WILL ON EVERY SATURDAY HOLD AN AUCTION SALE OF Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, And everything appertaining to the Horse. Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notices of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale. JOHN H. STEWART, AUCTIONEER.

JOHN H. STEWART......ROBT. H. PATTERSON. ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO. Livery, Sale and COMMISSION STABLES Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St. PITTSBURGH, PA.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE—Relating to the Appropriation of Moneys raised for the erection of a Fifth Avenue Market House.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That all moneys received from the sale of bonds issued under the Act of Assembly, approved the 28th day of February, 1870, and by an ordinance of Councils, passed the 29th day of August, 1870, authorizing the City of Pittsburgh to borrow money for the purpose of a site for the erection of a Market House on Fifth avenue, in the 14th ward of said city, shall be entered on the Controller's Books as Fifth Avenue Market House Loan, and the appropriation shall be No. 37, on which the Controller shall certify.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. J. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Nov. 7th, for Market Stalls in East Liberty. Persons having property for the purpose will please address RICHARD THOMPSON, Esq., Wilkins Postoffice, giving price, dimensions, location and conditions of sale. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. BY ORDER MARKET COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31st, 1870. NOTICE TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. FRIDAY, November 4th, 1870, for constructing a Sewer to connect the Market House with the Federal Street Sewer. Plans and specifications may be seen at this office. ... The right to reject any or all bids. W. H. FORTUNE, City Controller.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c. JOHN T. GRAY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER, No. 54 NINTH STREET, (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.